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A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PITT, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, AND CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

[With his Portrait.]

OUR readers are not inſenſible of the difficult and in ſome inſtances the dangerous ground the biographer has to tread, who gives a ſketch of the talents and character of a living perſon. As far, however, as the writer's talk is delicate or perilous, ſo far may it be rendered the more uſeful or inſtructive, provided the object he would pourtray has attained a ſufficient rank to deſerve public attention. But the writer who feels bold, by his love of truth and the deſire to promulgate it, cannot forget a hateful maxim in a late hoary-headed chief juſtice, that *a libel is not leſs ſo becauſe it contains the truth;* nay, it went farther---- as, *the more it was the truth, the greater the libel.* Now, though this was a maxim in an expounder of the law, God forbid it ſhould ever become an axiom or principle in the law itſelf: were it ſo, the writer of the following ſtrictures would unqueſtionably be expoſed to much hazard, ſince the truth of them is out of all queſtion. Cenſure, however, has not been the leading feature of cotemporary biography of theſe times: fulſome adulation and undeſerved praiſe have been conſidered as a more profitable ſtyle of writing; and a reader of any modeſty himſelf has been made to wonder how ſo much exalted encomium could be due to men whoſe celebrity till that moment was unheard of. Patriotiſm is certainly at a low ebb at this time in this country; nay, its very ſound is unpopular, except from the trumpet of our volunteer cavalry, becauſe it may be thought to mean independence of mind, and to ſhake the opinion of the public in the conduct of our rulers. There is but one government in Europe where ſuch language ought to have any weight:---it is that of the papal ſtates. Patriotiſm is an unknown duty there, as celibacy is in England, where we live not for ourſelves alone, but for our poſterity. Let not our motives, therefore, be miſtaken or miſrepreſented, becauſe we ſpeak of great men with great freedom. We will avoid calumny, and accordingly hope to eſcape cenſure; and we feel convinced that none but the malignant will impute ill intention to our unreſtrained opinion on the merits and demerits of a firſt miniſter of ſtate.

William Pitt, ſon of the great William Pitt, as he was called, afterwards Earl of Chatham, was born the 28th of May, in the year 1759; and, though his father had other children, this was the object of his peculiar parental attention, from his early diſcovering our hero to poſſeſs thoſe growing talents for which he had himſelf been ſo greatly diſtinguiſhed. The year in which our ſtateſman was born was rendered memorable by the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms and the Britiſh flag in every quarter of the world, under the adminiſtration of his honoured father. As ſoon as he had acquired a ſufficient knowledge of the claſſics, and the elements of the higher walks of literature, he was ſent to the Univerſity of Cambridge. This was preferred by his father to the ſiſter Univerſity of Oxford, as the latter had long been branded with high prerogative principles, with monaſtic manners, and with a predilection for a certain ſcholaſtic mode of reaſoning by no means adapted to the genius of popular eloquence. Cambridge appeared to the eyes of this anxious and expecting parent, alſo, as a much ſuperior ſeminary of learning for his ſon, on account of its attachment to the old Whig ſyſtem of politics which he preached and practiſed, as alſo for its ſedulous attention to the expanding faculties of youth.

Mr. William Pitt muſt have very early ſignalized himſelf by his elocution and addreſs; for, as ſoon as he was qualified by age, ſeveral of the gentlemen of that learned body, of which he was a graduate, hinted to him that, on the enſuing election, they ſhould think him no improper perſon to repreſent them in parliament: that election, however, threatening to be a conteſted one, he politely declined interfering, and was therefore elected for Poole, in Dorſetſhire. He took his ſtand, or rather ſeat, in parliament among that highly reſpected band of patriots who, animated by the enthuſiaſm of public ſpirit, and united by the great and imminent dangers which threatened the country, ſtruggled ſo long and ſo magnanimouſly to recover the fallen credit and reſtore the expiring vigor of the Britiſh empire. Our young ſenator was ſoon remarked as well for his principles as for his eloquence; and the very firſt ſpeech

he delivered arreſted the attention and excited the admiration of his audience to a wonderful degree. The houſe was often overpowered in liſtening to him, by the recollection of his immortal father in the animated ſentiments, bold conceptions, and conſtitutional language, of the ſon. The talents of this young member did not a little contribute to haſten the downfal of that adminiſtration which had long been ſupported by ſecret influence, and which, in proportion to its diſmembering the empire, had increaſed its debt. Nevertheleſs, both ſides of the houſe attended to him, if not with equal gratification, at leaſt with equal admiration of his powers. As the people hailed him the ſaviour of a ſinking ſtate, he, in return for their confidence, entered as warmly into their cauſe and their wiſhes, and publickly declared himſelf the champion of their rights. The act which did him the greateſt credit was the readineſs and zeal with which he moved for a committee of the houſe, to conſider or conſult on the moſt proper means of obtaining a more equal repreſentation of the people in parliament. The propoſition was rejected, but it was attended with beneficial effects; for it attracted, and continued to attract, general attention for ſeveral years afterwards. In the year 1782 he propoſed a ſimilar but more ſpecific meaſure, with no better ſucceſs. In endeavouring to accompliſh this deſirable object, he not only exerted himſelf in parliament, but joined thoſe of its friends out of doors. He aſſociated himſelf in eſpecial manner with the members of the *Quintuple Alliance*, as it was called; in which number were found Major *Cartwright*, the Rev. Mr. *Wyvil*, and other choice friends to liberty. His Grace the Duke of Richmond was one of the number of this club alſo. Upon General Conway's motion for ceaſing to act offenſively againſt America, it was eaſy to foreſee that Lord North could not long remain in adminiſtration. As ſoon, therefore, as this expected event happened, young Pitt became ſuddenly and ſtrangely diſtant and reſerved in his carriage and behaviour to the great leaders of the ſucceſsful oppoſition. In this inſtance Mr. Pitt teſtified his ſagacity and devotion to his own intereſt and elevation; for, upon drawing up the outlines of a new arrangement, he was offered to be made a lord of the admiralty. Now, though this offer was tendered with marks of reſpect, and an aſſurance of future and ſpeedy advancement, he declined to accept it. The Rockingham adminiſtration ſucceeded, and though the ſyſtem of politics adopted and purſued by that nobleman's party differed but in a trifling degree from thoſe of the father and of the ſon, yet our Mr. Pitt never acted very cordially with them. There were reaſons for this. It has been ſaid, that, at the time we are alluding to, he was under the political tuition and guidance of the then Earl of Shelburne. There are many reaſons to believe that it was ſo; for the ſtratagem and intrigues of that nobleman, and veteran politician, produced their full effect upon the death of that noble marquis; and this calamity, at that critical period, forms no inconſiderable epoch in the political hiſtory of this country. The many amiable qualities and princely virtues of that illuſtrious character, for which he had been long ſo greatly and ſo juſtly beloved, rendered his loſs the ſubject of univerſal regret. The miniſterial arrangements he had made were upon a broad and ſolid baſis: but when the keyſtone of the main arch was gone, the fabric tottered, and in a ſhort time fell to pieces. A conteſt between Lord *Shelburne*, the Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Mr. *Fox*, then Secretary of State, proved fatal to the whole Rockingham party intereſt. The conſequence was, the receſſion of Mr. Fox from the cabinet; and this made room for the ſubject of this ſketch to enter it with proſpects of ſelf-gratification. The Earl of Shelburne propoſed to remedy the effects of this ſchiſm in his majeſty's councils, by giving to Mr. Pitt an oſtenſible place in adminiſtration: he was accordingly, in June 1782, promoted to be chancellor and under treaſurer of the exchequer, and ſworn a member of the privy council. Since the adminiſtration of Lord North commenced, in which nobleman's perſon the offices of firſt lord of the treaſury and chancellor of the exchequer were united, the latter had become of much more importance than the former, and, in fact, the moſt important of any under the crown, as its object is the finances of the country, involving in that account all our numerous reſources by taxes, duties, &c. &c. A prodigious patronage muſt neceſſarily be connected with this office, which has been known to provide between fifty and ſixty millions of money within the year*!!! Various

* A nobleman and writer of conſiderable political knowledge has well obſerved, that the influence which the diſpoſal of ſuch enormous ſums, in the annual expences of the government, gives to the miniſter, muſt of itſelf be dangerous to the conſtitution.

and vaſt emoluments are alſo accumulated in theſe offices, and theſe enormous ſums were intended to compenſate for the great reſponſibility ſuppoſed to be attached to them, and the indefatigable labour they require. But *reſponſibility* is become a word of little ſignification in a miniſter's vocabulary, ſince a bill of indemnity is effected with ſuch eaſe: and the details of office are made out by clerks, and other perſons bred up expreſsly for the purpoſe, and therefore give very little trouble to the perſons at the head of them.

Like Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Pitt began his political career at a very early age; but the latter entered younger into office than the former, who in many reſpects might be conſidered the great archetype premier, eſpecially in the department of *managing a houſe of commons.* A chancellor of the exchequer, however, at the age of twenty-three, was naturally an object of curioſity and ſpeculation. This was not all; for we had young ſecretaries of ſtate, young biſhops, and even a young ſpeaker of the houſe of commons. Our juvenile miniſter of that day reſembled the young Roſcius of the preſent: he acted his part well, if he did not feel it. The multitude gazed on him as a ſupernatural being, capable of working miracles. No man could enter on the ſervice of his country with a larger ſhare of popularity: all the predilection ſo juſtly entertained for the father was now transferred to the ſon. His youth, which in more ſober days would have been an object of anxiety, if not of dread, operated as a charm in his favour among the enthuſiaſtic, who repreſented it as no impediment to his official capacity: as if the talents of a ſtateſman could be inherited by deſcent, like an eſtate. Without a conception of this nature, we are at a loſs to account for the ſtrange caprice of the human mind in favour of this young man. Nay, to ſuch an extent was the infatuation carried, and ſuch the nature of the hyperbole applied to this political phenomenon in diſdaining all reaſonable meaſure, that a reſpectable gentleman, one of the members for *Amerſham*, named him, in exultation, the *heaven-born miniſter.* There were thoſe, however, of greater reflection and penetration, who conſidered this proceeding as concerted, and partaking of the mixed nature of political and theatrical: that this ſtateſman by birth, or rather this idol, had been carved out by the ſkilful hand of a practiſed artiſt. Be this as it may, there was nothing outré in imagining the ſon to poſſeſs the genius, the ſentiments, and the vigor of the father. A profuſion of applauſe muſt neceſſarily be poured out upon every act of ſuch a perſon, which was likely to be attended with beneficial conſequences to the kingdom. Whatever difficulties the nation has fallen into, or may fall into, under the adminiſtration of this gentleman, the Earl of Shelburne, now Marquis of Lanſdown, is not to be blamed for the policy of adviſing the king to nominate him at that time. He had manifeſted a readineſs for buſineſs, and the finances of the country were not the moſt flouriſhing: genius, addreſs, and his art of perſuaſion, were therefore thought neceſſary to the preſervation of the ſtate. Beſides, Mr. Fox, at this time, lay under a conſiderable prejudice, which the uniform correctneſs of his conduct ſince (except in the affair of the *coalition*) has, or ought to have, removed. The adminiſtration we are ſpeaking of was not long lived, but its tranſactions were ſufficiently conſpicuous. The peace of America was one of the works it accompliſhed, and is entitled to the approval of every philoſophic man in the kingdom. A great ſhare of that approbation, we believe, is due to Mr. Pitt. He delivered a maſterly apology, in favour of himſelf and colleagues, for the humiliation of the country in ſubmitting to a meaſure which, ſome few years before, it would have been almoſt treaſon to anticipate. This peace, however, was ſtamped with the epithet of *inglorious* (and it could not be otherwiſe) by the adminiſtration which ſucceeded the one we are ſpeaking of; and though the whole cabinet had to encounter ſtrong marks of diſapprobation, yet our young chancellor of the exchequer was generally excepted from the reſt, as being more worthy than his coadjutors. The eclat of his character followed him in his retiring from that cabinet. He was not out of office a great while; but his promotion again to power was one of thoſe dark and ſecret evolutions in politics, of which the ordinary minds of honeſt men can form no opinion. The India Bills were the field of battle over which the political ſtrength of two of the greateſt champions in politics that ever adorned any country contended for victory:—it fell to the ſhare of Mr. Pitt. The one bill brought in by a no leſs illuſtrious commoner, and ſtill more revered by his country, was oppoſed and contraſted by that of Mr. Pitt, which followed it; the latter as being more in favour of the rights and influence of the crown, and the former of thoſe of the

people. To entertain a juſt conception of the powerful operation of theſe two famous bills on the mind of a certain great perſonage, it muſt be recollected that, about this time, a ſtart or burſt of freedom had diffuſed itſelf over Europe. The American revolution had been contemplated at a diſtance from the ſpot where it had been effected. Philoſophers and ſoldiers of France had been ſpectators of its progreſs, and had returned to their country with accounts of the practical means by which it was attained. It was impoſſible for a man of an enlarged intellect, of a retroſpective eye, and a capacity to judge of what may be the probable effect of a given cauſe, not to yield in ſome degree to the growth and power of public opinion. Mr. Fox did this: he was deſirous of throwing ſomething into the ſcale of the people, to preſerve the due libration of power, and obviate the hazard and danger of the beam itſelf being broken by a violent commotion for preponderance. This is the true, the undiſguiſed, ſtate of the caſe, as it would appear, if the veil of apology on the one ſide, and the maſk of diſguiſe or flattery on the other, were to be completely removed from the object of diſpute. This ſhort deſcription of the caſe will be ſufficient to account for Mr. Fox's bill paſſing the Houſe of Commons, and then thrown out of the Lords; and for Mr. Pitt's afterwards being carried through both with a high hand. It will be for time, the beſt, the ſureſt commentary upon man's actions, to ſhew which man of the two poſſeſſed the moſt perſpicacious judgment; and whether the experience of Mr. Fox or of Mr. Pitt was beſt entitled to our conſideration. Mr. Pitt has been greeted, in ſong, as "the pilot who weathered the ſtorm;" but that he has conducted us through the danger of it, no man can ſafely affirm. He has manfully ſtood to the helm, it is true, and, with a kind of herculean ſtrength of arm, has defended the bark from inſidious and ſudden aſſaults; yet the veſſel is ſtill at ſea, and is farther from the ſight of land;—at a greater diſtance from the deſired port than ever.

From this tranſient view of the ſtate of things as they may be affected by the power and talents of theſe two great men, it becomes a moſt ſerious conſideration with the ſenſible people of this country, how far the one, who, watching the progreſs of opinion from the extenſion of knowledge and intellect, admits ſuch changes into his councils and calculations, and draws his reſults accordingly, whether they may or may not be followed with immediate gratification; how far, it is aſked, is ſuch a man, with a great, proſpective, and permanent intereſt in the welfare of his country, entitled to be placed on a level of rank and confidence with the other, who, leſs extending his views, and calculating leſs upon thoſe remote yet not leſs certain dangers, puts the whole upon a peril of his own ſeeking, the increaſe of which is obvious to every eye, while the means of its removal are out of the reach of almoſt every underſtanding? The wheels on which the government of this country is carried are now become ſo multiplied, that ſcarcely any head and hand but thoſe of the bold (the great, if you pleaſe) machaniſte, who *improved* upon the old ones, can guide them. There are few, we have reaſon to believe, except among the moſt ignorant or the moſt daring, who would willingly undertake the direction of ſo complex a machinery. Mr. Pitt's ſituation, therefore, is more eminent than enviable.

But, whatever may be the countenance Mr. Pitt derives from a certain quarter, or the majorities he poſſeſſes in the Houſe of Peers, it is not natural that he ſhould be reſpected by the Houſe of Commons: he re-entered office in the moſt open defiance of their opinions and their authority: he may, therefore, be a miniſter of the crown, but he cannot be called *the man of the people.*

We have no prejudice againſt this extraordinary character; we have no preposſeſſions in favour of his antagoniſt: we ſay of him what we ſaid of Lord Sidmouth when in his ſituation,—we wiſh for that which we fear cannot be obtained. The ſum total of Mr. Pitt's political merits and demerits as a miniſter have been concisely ſtated by his great rival in theſe few words; that "he is a miniſter who has laid more burdens on the people of England, and abridged them of more liberty, than any one of his predeceſſors."

We will now ſpeak of the talent which excluſively pertains to the management of the affairs of the Houſe of Commons. His eloquence is, undoubtedly, of the firſt rate order. It is difficult to conceive that the Philippics of Demoſthenes, or the Orations of Cicero, could have exceeded ſome of his ſpeeches. They have been liſtened to for hours by critics who were unable to exchange an epithet for the better. In this reſpect we cannot but think

he has the advantage of his competitor, especially if oratory is to be judged of by its *power to perſuade*: yet take away *certain auxiliary conſiderations*, it is probable that Mr. Fox's oratory would be thought moſt ſound; Mr. Pitt's moſt inſinuating. Of Mr. Pitt it ſhould ſeem, that all the powers of nature united to give him a perfect utterance. In him it appears in perfection; but it appears to be his only perfection: while in Mr. Fox it is the means of ſhewing that the ſpeaker poſſeſſes numerous other. Mr. Pitt has raiſed his own character by his eloquence, but he has not exalted that of his country. Mr. Fox never ſpoke but his country derived ſome benefit from his diſcourſe, though his own fortune might be marred by it. Nothing can be more fatal to a nation than an implicit adoration of the rhetoric of a ſpeaker: that of Mr. Pitt has much more prevailed than the logic of Mr. Fox. A *courtly ſplendor* has decorated the language of the former, while unadorned reaſon alone has kept company with the ſentiments of the latter. Theſe are not the times for men of Mr. Fox's diſpoſition to be liſtened to. The wiſe man will ſcarcely venture to include the intereſt of the people by name in the intereſt of the ſtate. The ſentiments of reſentment and ſympathy take their turns to prevail. In the laſt ten or twelve years we have witneſſed ſurpriſing changes of this kind.

But to return to the ſubject of Mr. Pitt as a public ſpeaker. We are in no fear of contradiction, if we ſay that his eloquence no longer poſſeſſes its former charms. The people of England ſeem to ſay,

"Satis eloquentiæ, ſapientiæ parum."

Although Mr. Pitt's diction is pure and claſſical, his ideas clearly expreſſed, and free from the leaſt embarraſſment, his remarks always pertinent, and touch the point in debate with preciſion and elegance, and, above all, his periods uncommonly round and ſonorous, yet his reaſoning on the whole ſubject matter is found rather to captivate the fancy, and to entangle rather than enlighten the underſtanding. In a word, it appears ſometimes as if he trifled with the judgment of his auditors, and ſignified that they could not do better than wholly confide in his. To this and other more weighty conſiderations muſt we aſcribe that abatement of admiration when he is on his legs, rather than to the drawback of a certain unamiable and growing faſtidious carriage towards his equals, and eſpecially towards his inferiors; a conduct the more offenſive, as it is now diſcovered that he can be obſequious to thoſe above him. Mr. Pitt cannot be ſaid altogether to want dignity of perſon; yet there is a repellent ſtiffneſs in his addreſs highly unbecoming. He has a muſical voice, and, while ſpeaking, has ſome of the actions of a performer on an inſtrument. He has a uniform movement of his head, and beats time with his hands, which by no means confer a grace on his perſon, as they are out of proportion long, and his elbows ſtrikingly prominent. Such is the man to whoſe conduct is committed the precious truſt of Great Britain's proſperity.

The ſtake now at hazard is immenſely great, and the people of England cannot be too obſervant of him whoſe hand holds the die. It is no leſs in its importance, than whether we ſhall riſe out of an arduous conteſt with a ruined fortune and ſullied character, or prove, by the wiſdom of our meaſures and the vigor of their execution, that it is in vain for our external enemies to endeavour to haſten the decadence of an empire which, perhaps, has not yet attained its acmé of glory. To Mr. Pitt our all is entruſted; and, whether it was with or againſt the public opinion that it ſhould be ſo, he ſtands equally reſponſible at the bar of the public; not merely for the honeſty of his intentions, but for the ſucceſs of his meaſures.

The following is the opinion of a very intelligent writer concerning this political meteor, when he firſt dazzled the public eye.

"As Mr. Pitt has riſen in your opinion, he has proportionably ſunk in mine. I pronounced, from his firſt ſpeeches I ever ſaw, that he would never be a great man. They exhibited the precaution, the preciſion, the coldneſs of a gray-haired orator; unattended by the bold luxuriances, the bright-eyed fancy, the general characteriſtics of youthful genius. Beſides, that abſurd ſtatelineſs of manners which will command reſpect, but never gain love; thoſe ſymptoms of an immoderate ſelf-opinion viſible in his exterior ever ſince I knew him, his fondneſs for courtly honours, are properties incompatible with a truly great and amiable mind. For my part, it ſeems to me highly diſgraceful that ſo young and inexperienced a man ſhould direct a nation, and monopoliſe its firſt offices, to the excluſion of more venerable and able characters."

One part of the nation cannot fail to diſcern a great ſhrewdneſs in the character of, and prediction concerning, the preſent miniſter. His friends cannot deny that his perſonal feelings, which are weakneſſes in a miniſter, have involved his country in uncommon difficulty. His implacable hatred to the French he inherits from his father; but it may be ſaid of him,

"*Sequiturque patrem non poſſibus æquis*,"

for his father did not ſo much *abuſe* the French as he *beat* them.

Mr. Pitt's friends have endeavoured to do away the unfavourable impreſſion his rigorous conduct has made on the impartial part of the community, by thoſe obnoxious bills commonly called the *gagging acts*: this they do by appealing to the tranquillity which has ſucceeded them, forgetting what Tacitus ſays on this occaſion:

"Solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant."

A ſhort time ago the nation was gratified with the hope, that the man whoſe talents we have compared or oppoſed to thoſe of Mr. Pitt might have been made his coadjutor. Were ſuch a meaſure attainable, what advantages might not England have reaped by the union of ſuch rare talents in the common cauſe! No! like *Lentulus* in the field, Mr. Pitt would be imperator in the ſenate. Theſe men are of qualities ſo different, that they are never likely to aſſociate, even in common life. The one has a generous ſpirit and ſympathiſing heart; can feel for the diſtreſſes, and allow for the infirmities, of human nature. The other is cold and uncommiſerating; always more ready to puniſh than to excuſe a fault.

Among all thoſe who admire him, no one was ever heard to ſay they loved him. It was the rigorous and wanton exerciſe of power in the commencement of the late ſeditious commotions that made ſo many men deſperate. It is not denied, that liberty abuſed makes men inſolent; but the pernicious effects of his unneceſſary ſevere diſcipline will be felt for a long time, and, perhaps, never be forgotten. There is little room to doubt, that, in the burſt of the French revolution, the frankneſs of Mr. Fox might have expoſed him to the danger of being denounced as a *Cataline*; in which caſe, a Cicero to accuſe him was not far off. But would our modern Tully, like the Roman, have had a pillar and inſcription to record the deed? Would he, on that occaſion, have been called the ſaviour of his country?

Mr. Pitt is not married, and is ſaid to be indifferent to the charms of the ſex. It might be an objection in the minds of any other ſovereign than the pope, that his prime miniſter has only a collateral intereſt in the welfare of the ſtate he governs. His views are more perſonal, whether of ambition or of revenge. He is more diſpoſed to riſk all in the obtainment of any one object he aims at. His courage on this occaſion is conſpicuous: he is willing to identify himſelf with the country he rules over, and ſeems determined to reſtore an evaneſcent order of things in Europe, at the hazard of the extinction of our own independence.

In the ſyſtem of defence which has been adopted in conſequence of the threats of the enemy, Mr. Pitt, in common with the other miniſters who ſet it up, deſerves well of the country: his ability, however, to ſave us from new dangers, muſt greatly depend upon his conſideration with ſurrounding ſtates. The defence or protection of our foreign poſſeſſions will always be difficult without alliances. An acceſſion of ability in the cabinet could not fail to facilitate this important deſideratum. Mr. Pitt has credit for talent at home, for the talent of raiſing money, ſo neceſſary while every hand is allowed to dip into the public purſe. Mr. Fox has ſtill greater credit abroad for ſincerity and ſolid underſtanding in the relative connection one cabinet ought from policy to enter into with another. If Mr. Pitt is the greateſt orator, Mr. Fox is the ableſt ſtateſman. He would reſiſt effectually, if not abſolutely vanquiſh, our enemy; not by the ſword, but by philoſophy. This is the *real weapon* he would wield with effect, while with our adverſary it is the *pretended one* he makes uſe of.

The natural or acquired acerbity of our preſent miniſter's temper provokes additional hoſtility, and urges to new expedients for annoying and injuring us. The ſyſtem of Mr. Pitt is grand, but deſtructive:—our very triumphs weaken us. The caſualties and wear and tear of our glorious navy muſt finally exhauſt us, though we ſhould effectually block up every ſhip of the enemy in his own harbours.

Let us, then, duly, and in time, conſider whether we are likely to find in the talents (ſplendid, no doubt) of Mr. Pitt, the means of reſtoring the empire to ſafety and proſperity. If it is thought not,

there are conſtitutional ways of expreſſing the doubt, and obviating its evil tendency.

Mr. Pitt's talents, no doubt, have made him enemies; for it is in man to envy that which is above his reach. But there are dangers attending his continuance in power. He is *tenacious of office*, and he has left thoſe allies in ill humour whom he engaged with ardor. If Mr. Pitt has been compared to Cicero for one of his talents, he may be compared to him, alſo, for one of his maxims, ſhewn in the advice that Roman gave to his friend; which was, to keep on good terms with the farmers of the revenue, or, in other words, with the loan-jobbers; and not, as Quintus Scævola did, make them his enemies. To oblige and favour this claſs of men, Mr. Pitt has not only agreed to a ſpecies of national bankruptcy, but he has allowed them to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of paper currency to an unlimited extent; a ſyſtem which cannot fail to enhance more and more the price of every neceſſary of life, ſo that foreign ſhips arriving in our ports will be utterly unable to victual from our markets.

To conclude a brief ſketch of this extraordinary character, on whoſe miniſtry volumes might be written with intereſt, we think he may be entitled to the epithet *great*, though he is not the *Magnus Apollo*, at this time, of Britiſh patriots. One inſtance of greatneſs of character was ſhewn by him while the fierce republicans in the National Convention of France were denouncing him to the world as an enemy to the human race, and the reformers in England were proſcribing him to their countrymen as a deſtroyer of the Britiſh conſtitution: no fear of danger (which upon ſome occaſions has been known to influence the ſtrongeſt minds) could prevail on him to relax his rigour, or go out of his courſe.

He has given no opportunities to his enemies to charge him with weakneſſes of any kind, either as a man or a miniſter. He appears to have no levities of diſpoſition. He governs himſelf by general maxims, from which, it ſhould ſeem, that neither friend nor foe can make him deviate in the ſmalleſt degree. He has never been heard in his whole life to ſpeak of any man as of a warm friend. He has no objection to making the fortune of all thoſe men who will ſupport him, but he never ſeems deſirous to favour the credit or dignity of thoſe who have ſtood by him from his outſet in life. Mr. Addington's promotion does not, in the ſmalleſt degree, invalidate this aſſertion. Lord Sidmouth is indebted to another quarter for his peerage.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

IMPARTIAL REMARKS ON MR. GODWIN'S ENQUIRER.

[Concluded from page 12.]

THE ſixteenth eſſay contains a liberal and judicious caution againſt the peeviſhneſs of old age, and an amiable defence of the indiſcretions of youth.—Eſſay 1, Part 2, is a fair eſtimate of the different conditions of riches and poverty.—Eſſay 2, on Avarice and Profuſion, is an ingenious defence of a dangerous paradox, tending to promote that ſtate of cultivated equality which is one of the ſplendid illuſions of the author's philoſophy. Mutual co-operation, ſo far from being an evil of ſociety, is one of its greateſt bleſſings; for, without a ſenſe of mutual dependence, men would ſoon degenerate into a ſtate of ſavage ſelfiſhneſs, which is hoſtile both to arts and humanity. Mr. Godwin ſees no medium between a ſtate of enormous inequality and that ſtate in which he ſuppoſes all ſhould be equal in their leiſure, in their labour, and their poſſeſſions: his ideas on unlimited population have been proved to be deſtructive of all they meant to eſtabliſh; and his cultivated equality would ſoon produce uncultivated barbariſm; for man cannot live ſolely for himſelf without becoming a ſavage: that independence and individuality, which he ſo highly praiſes, are neither the characteriſtics of intellectual nor of political exiſtence; for we are indebted to each other for the treaſures of the mind, as well as for the preſervation of our political and moral advantages. Mr. Godwin's ſpeculations on this ſubject are deſtructive both of arts and morality. The Eſſay on Beggars is marked throughout with that ſtrong diſcri-

minating wiſdom for which the writings of Mr. Godwin are ſo eminently remarkable, when his mind is unclouded by paradoxical theory. The Eſſay on Servants may be conſidered as a relapſe into his old error of equality, and contains both falſe reaſoning and an unfair ſtatement of facts; but it is my intention to combat ſome of its aſſertions, more at length, in another place: I will, therefore, wave the ſubject for the preſent. The Eſſay on Trades and Profeſſions contains a gloomy picture of ſociety; but happily it is much overcharged; or every honeſt man, who has a family, might ſit down in deſpondency, and conſider them condemned either to beggary or villainy. The evils attending trade, law, and phyſic, are by no means fairly ſtated. The author argues, from the abuſe of theſe employments, that they are all radically vicious, than which nothing can be more unfair; for they are every one capable of producing the moſt extenſive good to mankind, and cannot be diſpenſed with in any ſtate of ſociety wherein mutual co-operation is required. The ſame, however, cannot be ſaid of the other three, divinity, navy, and army; for they are by no means eſſentially connected with the exiſtence of ſociety, but are, in themſelves, abuſes, which it requires only time and information to correct or remove. The Eſſay on Self-denial contains a fair balance between the pleaſures of reaſon and thoſe of ſenſe, and ſhews how far each ought to be indulged. The Eſſay on Perſonal Reputation is replete with that ſtrength and firmneſs of mind for which the writings of Mr. Godwin are ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed: it is impoſſible for any man to read the beſt parts of them without feeling himſelf invigorated, and his motives to action ſtrengthened and improved. The Eſſay on Poſthumous Fame, were it a fair ſtatement of the caſe, would contain a depreſſing diſſuaſive from all attempts to be well ſpoken of by poſterity: but the author has ſelected, as uſual, a few partial objections, and given them ſufficient weight, in his eſtimation, to diſcredit the whole matter. Is the reputation of Pope or Boileau the leſs becauſe ſome men have doubted whether they were poets? Have Virgil and Horace no beauties becauſe they are not comprehended by the vulgar? And is the reputation of Shakeſpeare deſtroyed becauſe it has every day to go thro' a new ordeal? Such trifling cavils are beneath the dignity of a great mind which diſdains miſrepreſentation and miſ-ſtatement. The Eſſay on Difference of Opinion ſhould, every line of it, be written in letters of gold, as containing the only true means of diſcerning truth, and avoiding all bigotry, heat, and animoſity. The Eſſay on Politeneſs gives the trueſt view of the ſubject, and is of more real utility than all the flimſy pages of Cheſterfield. The Eſſay on Learning ought to be ſtudied by every man who feels himſelf diſpoſed to decry learning under the name of pedantry, and it will convince him how little any man can acquire without ſtudy. The Eſſay on Engliſh Style contains much of that originality of thinking which pierces to the bottom of a ſubject, and aſcertains its true ground and reſting-place. There is nothing in Mr. Godwin that is flimſy, ſuperficial, or common-place. Notwithſtanding his general ideas of ſtyle are excellent, yet neither his own example, nor thoſe he gives from other authors, are always correct; ſo much eaſier is it for a great mind to ſee a thing in groſs, than to ſucceed in the detail of particular parts, which are often too minute to be, at firſt ſight, perceived —The remarks here offered may, perhaps, tend to place the Enquirer of Mr. Godwin in its true light, and cauſe its utility to be duly eſtimated. Should they have that effect, my intention will be completely fulfilled; for I have nothing more at heart than the advancement of truth and the diſperſion of prejudice.

Morpeth, Jan. 9, 1805. W. B.

DESULTORY OBSERVATIONS ON GILBERT WAKEFIELD AND HIS BIOGRAPHERS.

LETTER II.

στην γαρ φιλιαν τεθομισθα.

EURIP. ALCEST.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

AN impartial obſerver will be obliged to confeſs that, if the real evils of men of genius be not greater than thoſe of others, yet the ſenſe of them is commonly more acute. The ſame delicacy of feeling, which renders them particularly ſuſceptible of intellectual beauty, makes them feel more ſenſibly the common diſtreſſes of human life. With reſpect to Mr. Wakefield, there perhaps never was a man whoſe ſenſibilities were more tremblingly alive to the virulence of malice and the malignity of reproach; who could leſs endure to ſee his writings aſſailed, as they almoſt invariably were, by the rude and unrelenting ſeverity of contemporary critics; or who was more ſolicitous of obtaining for thoſe writings the commendation and applauſe of congenial ſpirits in the literary world. We find him complaining in his Memoirs of the ſorry and unprofitable adventures of thoſe works, which, previous to that early period of his life, he had given to the public, and ſuppoſes they were checked and confined in their circulation by the taunts, and diſapprobation, and ſevere animadverſions of the Reviewers: and certain it is, that the imperious and dictatorial ſtyle of Mr. Wakefield was little calculated to enſure the favour of theſe gentlemen, who aſſume for themſelves a deſpotiſm over the republic of letters, and who conſequently could endure "no brother near their throne," daring, with fearleſs magnanimity, to offer and to exerciſe his own predominant opinions, and on whom oppoſition had no other effect than to heighten his ardor, and irritate his vehemence. I have felt chagrined and indignant at the coarſe, the contemptuous, and, to a man of his acute ſenſibilities, the ſavage treatment he has almoſt uniformly met with from the conductors of the Britiſh Critic, and from the author of that juſtly celebrated, but ſingularly partial, publication, the Purſuits of Literature; although he might ſomewhat have ſoothed the mortifications of his mind by recollecting, that in the latter work he was arraigned in the company of men, whoſe condemnation confers diſgrace only on the condemner---in the company of Biſhop Horſley, Dr. Parr, and that moſt amiable and accompliſhed ſcholar Dr. Joſeph Warton, of Wincheſter.

The warmeſt admirers of Mr. Wakefield, however, muſt regret that there ſhould be ſo many traces of ſtubborn independence over all authority, of irritability, and ſometimes even of impetuous pertinacity, and cauſtic language, diſcoverable in his writings; but, Sir, Ariſtotle has informed us that ομεγαλοψυχος παρρησιαστικος και αληθευτικος: "A man of a great ſoul is a free ſpeaker, and a lover of truth;" and allow me to plead, as ſome farther mitigation and apology, that the inſolence and reſentment of which he has been accuſed were not eaſily to be avoided by a great mind, corroded and gangrened by perpetual hardſhips, and not unfrequently conſtrained to return the ſpurns of contempt, and to repreſs the pride of proſperity in her triumphs over indigent merit; and vanity may ſurely be pardoned in him to whom life afforded no other comforts than barren praiſes, and the conſciouſneſs of deſerving them. Often and ardently have I wiſhed that he had practiſed the duties of ſelf-correction and forbearance, in imitation of the ſingular example of a late illuſtrious prelate: "Cum enim a naturâ indoles illi eſſet præfervida, et ingenii vivida vis, et acris et juvenilis ardor, et *offenſionum ſenſus irritabilis*, vir prudens rerumque gnarus et decori conſcius, mutato jam vitæ colore, probe intellexit quam arduum ſibi certamen erat ineundum. Itaque miles chriſtianus cum factus eſſet ipſe ſibi ultro bellum indixit, af-

feƈtus refrænavit omnes, et diſciplinæ ſeverioris normam ſibi præſtitit inviolabilem." See John Burton's Letter on Archbiſhop Secker, in his Opuſcula, page 188.

Yet, although this highly meritorious commendation cannot be conceded to him, I am diſpoſed to think that his enemies have greatly overcharged the irritable and overbearing propenſity of his temper; for, "Mr. Wakefield," ſays his benevolent and moſt learned friend, "when treated with the reſpect due to his talents and attainments, was patient under oppoſition, was grateful for information, and would honeſtly abandon ſome of thoſe opinions and conjectures which, previous to our diſcuſſions, he had believed to be well founded." See Parr's Letter, in the 2d vol. of the Memoirs, page 437. Nor let this praiſe from ſuch high and unqueſtionable authority be triflingly eſtimated. Great is the praiſe which belongs to men who, acting under the impulſe of upright intentions, are fortunate enough to embrace at firſt the proper courſe: yet greater praiſe is due to thoſe, who, influenced by motives equally pure, but unconſciouſly miſtaking the direction in which they ought to have proceeded, have the underſtanding to diſcern and the magnanimity to correct their error, and who do not heſitate to avow that, by having endeavoured to keep their minds ſtill open to argument and conviction, they have diſcovered that they were leſs wiſe yeſterday than they are to-day.

With reſpect to the critical labours of Mr. Wakefield, it cannot be diſſembled that his conjectural emendations of claſſical authors are made with too little reſerve, and that he has obtruded his remarks, and enforced his corrections, without tenderneſs or awe: moreover, he has been accuſed of the moſt arrogant eagerneſs to eſtabliſh his own ſuperiority, and of triumphing over every diſcovery of failure in the efforts of other ſcholars; but let it be remembered, that on theſe occaſions he was often acting on the defenſive; that it was frequently his hard fate to be obliged to repel unkindneſs and brutality; and that ſoftneſs, diffidence, and moderation, will ſometimes be miſtaken for imbecility and dejection. "Criticiſm," ſays Johnſon, Rambler, No. 3, "is the eldeſt daughter of labour and of truth;" but Mr. Wakefield, I think, wanted the patient perſeverance, the ſcrutinizing ſeverity, and the "elaborata animi contentio" (ſee Burton's Opuſcula), neceſſary for complete fulfilment in this arduous enterprize of literature. His reading was much too diverſified and irregular, and the taſks to which he applied himſelf too multifarious for the ſucceſsful accompliſhment of an individual mind. I will venture to apply to him, becauſe I think the parallel very exact, the character of that eminent ſcholar, Jacob Reiſke, as it is drawn by the learned Wyttenbach: "Semper actuoſus ex alio in aliud involabat, ejuſdem operis diu perſequendi ſatietatem fugiens. At valebat *memoriæ bonitate*, infinitâ lectione, Græcæ linguæ ſcientiâ, uſu collecta illa, non ad rationem conformata; valebat ingenii velocitate et acumine, ſubito movebatur, impetu ferebatur; cumque ita incitatus omnes locos de quibus dubitaret emendando attingeret, in pleriſque a propoſito aberrabat, alios probabiliter tractabat, nonnullos penitus complectebatur, et certiſſimâ reſtituebat conjecturâ quæ plane divinitus oblata videretur." See Præf. ad Plutarchi Moralia, page 75.

I have already obſerved, that no one derived a more ſincere and honeſt exultation from the ſuffrages of other ſcholars, or a more poignant mortification from their diſparagement and neglect, than Gilbert Wakefield. His honourable pride muſt have been eminently gratified by the atteſtations of praiſe which he received from critics on the continent—from Jacobs, from Shutz, from Heyne, and from Herman; and the benevolent mind of Dr. Parr omitted no opportunity of paying a tribute to his virtues and eru-

dition. We find a moſt eloquent and handſome eulogium upon him from the pen of that celebrated man, in the famous review of Dr. Combe's variorum edition of Horace; ſee the Britiſh Critic, vol. iii, page 123. And the name of Wakefield is mentioned with a highly complimentary appendage, in the elaborate notes of his Spital Sermon, page 109. I cannot but lament that he was not fortunate enough to gain any ſatisfactory acknowledgment of his merits from a man of whoſe unrivalled talents he had uniformly ſpoken, in common with every other man of literature, in terms of moſt unqualified praiſe, whoſe favour and ſuffrage he ardently burned to propitiate, but who, as Mr. Wakefield very feelingly tells us on the occaſion, "Datam occaſionem," ſays he, "mei cohoneſtandi non modo non arripuerit, neque id fuiſſem queſtus, ſed tali negligentiâ præterierit, qualis haud innuat obſcurè, verum contra palam promulget, legentibus univerſis, mea in literas Græcas merita nullius eſſe prorſus pretii; et memet inſuper indignum utique, qui doctrinæ cœlibus inſcribar." See Wakefield's Diatribe extemporalis in Eurip. Hecubam a Porſono editam.

Notwithſtanding, however, this appeal to the gratitude of Mr. Porſon, I am not aware of any retributive acknowledgment having been made by that gentleman to Mr. Wakefield. Certain it is, that the Oreſtes, the Phœniſſæ, and the Medea of Euripedes, were edited in ſucceſſive rotation, and no comment of any ſort or deſcription throughout is to be found upon the critical ſtrictures of the Diatribe: yet, in a note upon the laſt-mentioned play, I think, there is a pointed alluſion made to Mr. W., though conveyed in an apparently general rebuke upon thoſe ſcholars who omitted and diſregarded accentual marks in writing Greek: "Video enim a nonnullis," ſays the editor, "optimis quidem illis, ſed nec ſatis eruditis, et *paullo viacundieribus viris* omnem accentuum rationem deſpicatu haberi," &c. See the firſt note on Porſon's ed. of the Medea.

I have often regretted the intemperate and indiſcreet iraſcibility with which theſe haſty and acrimonious invectives againſt the Hecuba were compoſed, becauſe I am well aſſured that the acute ſenſibilities of the author muſt have been intimately affected not only by the contemptuous ſilence of Porſon, but by the cauſtic and unrelenting ſeverity with which they were examined by a powerful ſcholar in the Monthly Review, who brought down the weight of his abilities againſt Wakefield, and laboured moſt ſtrenuouſly, and, it may be added, moſt ſucceſsfully, to ſubſtantiate the ſolid and unſhaken excellencies of the Greek profeſſor's edition of Euripides. See the Monthly Review for January 1799, and ſeveral ſucceeding numbers.—It is a pity, indeed, that Wakefield did not apply himſelf to one particular department of ſtudy, inſtead of ranging with ſuch haſty freedom over the vaſt field of literature: his ſagacity and acquirements ſo engaged, would have ſecured to him the unqualified approbation of all his contemporaries; and to be pre-eminent in one ſcience is ſurely ſufficient for the ambition of one man. But, in addition to criticiſm of the moſt elaborate kind, Mr. W. ſometimes turned his attention to, and publiſhed alternately works on, ſubjects of politics and religion. I do not mean to hint, in the ſlighteſt degree, that he was a ſuperficialiſt, or that he was deſtitute, in treating on theſe topics, of that ability and information which might enſure the regard of the public; but I am of opinion, that his mind was too much diſtracted by the variety of his employments, and that he would have gone down to poſterity with a name of greater celebrity, had he directed the full force of his talents, and the whole ſcope of his attention, to the purſuit of a particular ſcience. When fatigued with illuſtrating the works of antient authors, the verſatility of his mind found an agreeable relaxation in

taking up the modern claſſics; and he has certainly executed this part of his labours in a very pleaſing and ſatisfactory manner. His favourite mode of illuſtration ſeems to have conſiſted in bringing together paſſages from the works of various authors, both antient and modern, of ſignification and beauty ſimilar to any particular paſſage in the author before him; a mode, indeed, purſued with the moſt elegant and refined taſte by Jortin, in his Obſervations on Milton and Spenſer; and which Mr. W. was eminently well qualified to accompliſh, from the extraordinary retentiveneſs of his memory. But it is apparent that he came to theſe purſuits with an exquiſite reliſh, moſt certainly, for the beauties, and a correct appreciation of the general merits, of his author, yet poſſeſſed of ſo much confidence in his own acquirements, as to think no immediate and elaborate ſtudy of a writer's works neceſſary, previous to the publication of an edition of them. It is a ſingular fact, that he ſhould have ventured to edite Pope, without being acquainted with the extent of his poetical works; and I am not aware that the circumſtance which eſtabliſhes the truth of it has been obſerved by any critic, eager and impatient as that crabbed fraternity uſually were, to deſcry the errors of Mr. Wakefield's judgment, and the deficiencies of his head. You will find, Sir, in the firſt and the only volume of the Twickenham Bard that he publiſhed, a note on line 150 of the Windſor Foreſt, in which it is aſſerted that "Statius was an author whom Pope had probably never read." Now, had Wakefield been acquainted with all the works of the poet, he would have found that Pope had not only read Statius, but had examined his writings with ſo much admiration, as to be induced to tranſlate a great part of the Thebaid.

But it is far from my intention to enter into any critical diſquiſition on the merits or demerits of Mr. Wakefield's works: I have only ventured to notice generally his peculiar excellencies and defects; and it would protract my letter to a very unwarrantable length, were I to examine and to ſcrutinize with particularity the variety of his knowledge, the keenneſs of his diſcernment, the brilliancy of his imagination, and the uniform vigor of his diction. I am inclined to think that his writings, when the foibles and peccadilloes attached to the imperfect character of every human being are forgotten, will triumph alike over the caſualties of time, and the deſolations of oblivion. And, Sir, I am alſo inclined to think that, although the vermin whiſpers of envy and calumny might ſomewhat tinge with a browner ſhade the evening of Wakefield's life, he ſtill enjoyed, amid all the vexatious varieties of his fortune, what was equally beyond the reach of human applauſe, or human detraction---the ſatisfaction of conſcious deſert, and of having fulfilled his duties in all the relative ſituations of huſband, and father, and friend.

GAUNT NOTEGORE.

Oxford, Dec. 3, 1804.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

THE following account of the origin of the diſputes which have divided and continue to divide the moſt learned Helleniſts, will, I make no doubt, afford gratification to moſt of your readers.

When Conſtantinople was taken by the Turks, in the middle of the 15th century, the learned Greeks, who fled to Italy, introduced both the ſtudy of the Greek tongue, and their own manner of pronouncing it. But ſome critics, as Aldus Manutius, Eraſmus, Cheke, &c. ſuſpected that theſe Greeks had loſt the true and original pronunciation. They propoſed a different way of reading Greek, and ſoon made many converts to their opinion.

J. R. Wetſtein, however, publiſhed a collection of orations, or diſſertations, againſt theſe critics, and in de-

fence of the pronunciation of the modern Greeks; and it must be allowed, he has pleaded his cause so well, that he will at least bring a candid examiner into a state of suspense, and make him pronounce a *non liquet*.

The Greeks abovementioned sounded η, υ, ει, οι, and υι, like iota; αι like ε; the υ in αυ and ευ like the Latin v consonant, that is, a little like f or φ. They also sounded ϛ like the u consonant; and γ before γ, κ, ξ, χ, like ν. They pronounced the ι not broad, as we in English do in *time*, or in the Latin *templi*, but softer, as in *him*, or in *templis*, &c.

It must, however, be evident, that upon this system there is in the Greek language a perpetual iotacismus, together with many useless vowels and diphthongs (useless as to pronunciation), which might, as a learned author expresses it, as justly have brought an *action of trespass* against *iota*, as *figma* once did against *tau*.

I am, Sir, with respect, &c. your's,

ALPHA.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I HASTEN to inform you of a fact which cannot be too generally known:—A youth about eighteen years of age, in this neighbourhood, was tempted a few days ago to take the diversion of skaiting on a large pond, the ice of which was not sufficiently strong to bear his weight: in a few minutes it broke with him, and he sunk out of his depth in the sight of several children, and a man who was binding hay in the next field. On hearing the cries of those who beheld the accident, the poor man ran to the spot, and humanely dashed into the middle of the pond, by breaking the ice as he proceeded. He took out the drowning youth, apparently lifeless, and carried him into a barn, when, on examining his pockets, they found one of Dr. Hawes's cards, with the directions for the resuscitative process. The means, in part, were immediately tried, and with such success, that in ten or twelve minutes the lad revived, and was able to signify that he was the son of a surgeon, but begged his father might not be informed of the accident, as he had forbidden his making the rash attempt. Now the circumstance deserving attention is, that his life was unquestionably saved from his having the above described card in his pocket, which, however, turned out to be merely accidental. I beg leave to suggest to the society, the propriety of printing and giving away these cards in abundance; or that most booksellers should sell them at a halfpenny or penny a piece, so that boys or men might be furnished with them when they go to bathe in summer, or skait in winter: the probability of success, in recovering a drowned person, arises from the promptitude of the means used with the unfortunate patient. "What thou doest, do quickly," is a proper motto for such a card of directions; and was, in part, the occasion of the speedy exertion which, in the above instance, produced such a happy effect.

I trust there is no need to apologise for troubling you on this singular occurrence; and am your humble servant,

P. C.

St. Alban's, Feb. 3, 1805.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IF poetry were to be examined by the standard of metaphysical truth, and its merits depended on the result of that investigation, then, it must be acknowledged, some of our most poetical productions would be condemned, as something bordering on absurdity. It will, however, be my endeavour to prove, not only what has been so often asserted, that poetry succeeds best in the regions of fiction, but that it ought in those regions principally to exert its powers. I think the poet may justly be said to *dream;* and when he communicates his visions to mankind, we find that he has been literally creating a world for his read-

ers to live in. Poetry may, indeed, borrow its outlines from the objects of the senses, and the customs of real life, but it differs from them both most essentially: it knows the limits neither of space nor time, nor is it bound by the laws of natural philosophy.

The poet passes with safety, and without censure, the "flammantia mœnia mundi;" he rides on the winds, visits the abodes of the immortals, and tastes their ambrosial feast: he descends, where mortal man never yet trod, amid the regions of Tartarus and the Elysian fields. In these airy places, loosed, as it were, from the world, his imagination is allowed to range with the greatest freedom, and his genius to display its utmost force and most daring originality.

I would not, however, have it understood, that I exclude from the powers of poetry either its effects on the passions, or its exquisite art of impressing moral truth: for these are subjects also within its province; though in a less degree, in comparison with the excursions of fancy, subjected to its sway. It must, at the same time, be admitted, that not only our passions are frequently awakened, and our affections touched, by means of the most romantic imagery*, but that even the sublimer doctrines of truth owe not a little of their force (which is always greater in proportion to their beauty) to the radiant veil which the bard, in the exuberance of his imagination, throws round the moral of his song.

I will not set about proving that the Fairy Queen of Spenser was nothing but a dream; but, yet, who will say that it is all a reality? The same might be asked respecting all those compositions which, from their peculiar wildness, have ensured their writers a fame that never would have belonged to them, had they written in a more sober mood. Select the most admired passages of Homer, Ossian, Shakspeare, and Milton, and you will find that each seems to tread, as he speaks, in an ideal world.

The fact is this: the poet dreams with his eyes open, while other men cannot reach even his most common thought, when they dream.

Plutarch, and other antients, are of my way of thinking; but I shall call your attention to the opinions of a living poet, who (in his remarks on dreams and visions) has treated this subject, much at large, in a humorous yet critical vein, which coincide so nearly with my own ideas, that I must beg leave to introduce them as they appear in his works. After having established the principles on which his theory rests, he proceeds as follows†:

"The reader will readily suppose, that I must have had, in the course of my life, an infinite number of important dreams; and his suppositions will be accurately founded: long ere the down budded on my chin, nay, when I used to bestride my rocking-horse, I remember having a thousand vagaries, or little dreaming fits, which clearly indicated, that, in the progress of years, I should dream not in the ordinary way, but significantly, energetically, and like a prophet. An old maiden aunt, whose fostering hand trained my infant years, herself a most successful dreamer, and deeply versed in many curious arts, has often asserted, that my head was shaped exactly like John Bunyan's. And (for I adore her memory) I was so possessed of this idea, that, when I visited Bedford jail some thirty years ago, I felt uncommon delight in drinking from the very jug, out of which honest Bunyan's soul drank, during his confinement in Bedford jail: the beverage, indeed, was of the ordinary kind; but the effect was like drinking so much empyreal fire: it was inspiration. It is true, through much intercourse with the world, I have been apt to talk, and walk, to keep my eyes open, and my soul shut, like other men: but I soon get right

* See Collins's Poems, Ode, "How sleep the brave, who sink to rest," &c.

† See "Poems and Critical Essays," by G. Dyer, vol. ii, p. 130.

again, and never feel like myſelf but when in my elbow chair. Ariſtotle and Baptiſta Porta, and ſince them Lavater, have ſhewn that two ſkulls, formed alike, will neceſſarily admit ſimilar fancies.

"My dreams have related to all people and nations; I may ſay, to all worlds and ſyſtems of worlds. I have diſputed with angels and immaterial dæmons, good and bad, as much as ever Count Swedenbourg did. Fifty times have I viſited the Empyrean world, with Hortanis and Marcus, and as often the world æthereal with Proclus and Plotinus. I have been a hundred times in the moon, and converſed with Julian in the ſun. I have had intercourſe with material dæmons, travelled through all the planets, and was ſeated in the Georgium Sidus, long before it was diſcovered by Herſchel. I have been viſited by magicians, necromancers, and ghoſts innumerable, have adminiſtered at the Mithritic rites and the Eleuſinian myſteries. Endleſs are the inchanted caſtles that I have aſſaulted, and the damſels that I have reſcued, all kings daughters. I have viſited the hall of Valhala, the regions of Tartarus, and the Elyſian fields. I have been in the land of pygmies, and the land of giants.

"In the year 1794, north lat. 65, I landed on a ſea-monſter five miles long; and, five degrees farther north, ſaw a ſea-ſerpent erecting his head a mile out of the ocean, and ſpouting water out of his mouth to an immenſe diſtance. I have been at the roots of the ocean, and by the throne of Jupiter: have ſeen, and been enamoured of, the moſt beautiful women in every quarter of the globe: five years I was enſlaved to a pair of Circaſſian eyes, as black as ſloes; till, travelling higher up, I ſaw a dame, called the Queen of the North, with blue ſoft eyes, like the violet. Thus Tacitus deſcribes the Germans. I was this lady's captive five years. Many of my dreams have been of a tender and very amorous nature; for I deny not, that I was always a ſlave to beauty: but moſt of my dreams have been very ſerious. Indeed, many, as I have already hinted, were prophetic, by means of which I foreſaw what was to happen, and what has really happened, in my country, for theſe ten years paſt; and I can make a tolerable gueſs at what will happen in the principal countries of the four quarters of the globe for five hundred years to come. At the ſame time, my dreams often take a moſt fantaſtic turn. For though, in my ſleep, terreſtrial and celeſtial things often ſympathiſe, as the old Chaldaic aſtrologers uſed to expreſs it, yet my fancies ſometimes play at croſs-purpoſes with one another; my dreams ſo ſlicing, dividing, ſub-dividing, and then uniting again into ſuch arabeſque forms, that I awake in a fit of loud laughter; and even now, while I am alluding to them, am affected in a manner as if I had been bit by the tarantula: and this is my manner of *dreaming*."

Theſe humorous ideas have, I think, illuſtrated a little the more ſober remarks with which I began my letter. I ſhall leave this ſubject for the preſent, but not without quoting a few lines from Mr. Dyer's poetical pen, illuſtrative of the ſubject on which he has ſo playfully and pleaſingly deſcanted in proſe:

> Theirs be the praiſe—nor ſlender be the praiſe,—
> To make new worlds, to burſt the bounds of time,
> Their ſtately monument of fame to raiſe,
> And on the heart to bind the magic rhyme:
> Bold their deſign, each daring charm to ſeize,
> And rouſe to wonder, when they mean to pleaſe. DREAMS OF PINDUS*.

H. F.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

GRAY has met with numerous defenders from the ſeverity of Johnſon's criticiſm; and the terms faſtidious and malicious have, on this account, been multiplied on the head of the

* Poems and Eſſays, vol. ii, p. 175

cenſor without mercy. I forbear to enter on the queſtion of Gray's poetical immaculacy; but muſt needs ſay, that, if the application of the critic had been of a lenient nature, it would have been more than he was authoriſed to expect, from the arrogance and faſtidiouſneſs with which he was himſelf accuſtomed to treat his contemporaries. Hume he deſcribes as "an idiot, but an idiot who unfortunately had been taught to read and write!" Surely, with whatever juſtice he might diſlike Hume's opinions, the acknowledged literary talents of the author of the Eſſays ill deſerved ſo ſevere a ſentence. Indeed, the narrow ſpirit and mean petulance here diſplayed, carry their own refutation along with them, and render the writer's injuſtice too contemptible to endanger the adoption of his ſentiment.

Nor is this a lone inſtance of Gray's acrimonious and envious diſpoſition. The liberal Shenſtone, in his Eſſays on Men and Manners, while he notices, with a tender hand, Gray's peculiarities, thus pays a due tribute to the powers of his pen:— "What ſhall we ſay of Mr. Gray, of manners very delicate, yet poſſeſſed of a poetical vein fraught with the nobleſt and ſublimeſt images, and of a mind remarkably ſtored with the more maſculine parts of learning?" Obſerve the reverſe. In Gray's Letters —in the letters of that man whoſe literary fame the hand of curioſity muſt ſcarcely touch—we find this mention of a contemporary poet, the manly purity of whoſe character ſhould have taught reſpect, and whoſe productions have met with uniform approbation from the candid and the taſteful, both of his own time and that which has ſucceeded. "I have read, too, an octavo volume of Shenſtone's Letters. Poor man! he was always wiſhing for money, for fame, and other diſtinctions; and his whole philoſophy conſiſted of living, againſt his will, in retirement, &c. His correſpondence is about his own place, and his own writings with two or three neighbouring clergymen, *who wrote verſes too**." And again: "But, then, there is Shenſtone, who truſts to nature and ſimple ſentiment, why does he do no better? He goes hopping along his own gravel walks, and never deviates from the beaten paths, for fear of being loſt."

Poor Mr. Gray's very delicate feelings were wounded to a pitiable degree by Colley Cibber. This preſumptuous wight, it appears, in an hour fatal to the dignity of literature, compoſed an Eſſay on the Character and Conduct of Cicero. Such a violation of all manner of decorum our poet laments in the moſt pathetic ſtrain; and, truly, with great cauſe: for who can hear, without indignation, that a paltry actor ſhould dare to meddle with the claſſical theme of an academic? How humiliating would it have been for the refined author of "the Elegy" to become connected with ſo degraded a claſs of men as the members of a play-houſe, if his tragedy of Agrippina had been brought to perfection! But for this taſk he does not appear to have had requiſite talents.

This diſpoſition ſeems to have accompanied Gray through every ſtage of life. Of his firſt years at college, Johnſon ſays, "he lived ſullenly on to the time when his attendance on lectures was no longer required;" and, at a later period, when in the ſhades of the academy he had enjoyed the ſociety of Maſon, Weſt, and Walpole, he can find no more complimentary

* That this contemptuous alluſion to his productions was grounded in a low opinion of Shenſtone's talents, when compared with his own, is evident; for, though *he* only *wrote verſes*, yet he conſidered thoſe verſes to lift him,

"Beyond the limits of a vulgar fate,
"Beneath the good how far—*but far above the great.*"

Though there may be no doubt of the ſuperiority of Gray's compoſitions, yet a modeſt opinion of its own efforts has hitherto been eſteemed one of the moſt pleaſing attributes of genius.

a term of addreſs for the ſpires of Cambridge than

"Hail, horrors, hail! ye ever gloomy bowers,
"Ye Gothic fanes, and antiquated towers!"

He is deſcribed as walking the ſtreets of Cambridge with a mincing ſtep, his gown held up behind with one hand, his chin elevated, and noſe cocked up, as if in diſdain; and, to the obſerver of manners, this deſcription will preſent a picture of his mind.

Johnſon, as ſome ſort of apology for the caſt of temper that I have endeavoured to delineate, ſays, that his contempt is often employed where it muſt be approved----on ſcepticiſm and infidelity. But, ſurely, the genius, virtues, and learning of Hume, merited the forbearance of kindred talent, into whatever errors of judgment their poſſeſſor might have been ſeduced.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. Z. A.

A SYSTEM OF COSMOLOGY; INTENDED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GENERAL STUDY OF HISTORY.

[Continued from page 17.]

Lycians.

THE reader, on conſulting the map, will perceive that, ſince we entered Aſia, our march has been purſued, in an eaſtern direction, over the ſouthern coaſt of Aſia Proper, waſhed by the Mediterranean; which route we ſhall continue till we arrive at the Euphrates and borders of Syria, which form the utmoſt extent that can be allowed to Aſia Minor. It was a matter of perfect indifference whether we traverſed this firſt, or the northern coaſt, bounded by the Pontus Euxinus; but the ſouthern route ſeemed the moſt eligible, as what offered to our obſervation reſpecting the Myſians, Lydians, Phrygians, and Ionians, was of greater conſequence than moſt of what will occur to us on the others, and alſo more connected with what has been delivered concerning Europe.

The original Aſiatic inhabitants of Lycia, according to Herodotus, were called Milyans and Solymi, the derivation of which is too uncertain to be worthy dwelling on. The earlieſt account we can depend on of the Lycians, as a people of any note, is when the Cretans mixed among them, as alſo among their neighbours the Carians, from whom, therefore, both theſe nations are generally reckoned to be deſcended, without taking any account of the firſt inhabitants. The event of the Cretans mixing with them took place when Sarpedon, being driven out of Crete by his brother Minos, landed in Aſia with thoſe Cretans who ſided with him, and ſettled in Mylias, founding there a new kingdom, after having conquered its antient inhabitants. During the reign of Sarpedon, the people of Lycia were, of courſe, indiſcriminately called Cretans, but after his death they took the name of Lycians, from Lycus, the ſon of Pandion, King of Athens, who, being forced by his brother Ægeus to quit his native country, had fled to Sarpedon.

The Lycians were once a very powerful and warlike people, conſidering the ſmallneſs of their country: they had, according to Strabo, upwards of three-and-twenty large and populous towns, were experienced mariners, and extended their power on the ſeas as far as Italy. Lycia was bounded by Caria on the weſt, by Pamphylia on the eaſt, by Phrygia Major and part of Pamphylia on the north, and by the Mediterranean on the ſouth. The moſt remarkable cities were, Patara, celebrated for a temple and oracle of Apollo, not inferior to that of Delphos. At Patara, Apollo was ſuppoſed to reſide the ſix winter months, and the ſix ſummer at Delos; whence the epithets of Pataræus Apollo and Sortes Lyciæ. Myra, built on a high hill, mentioned in the Acts; and Olympus, a famous city with a mountain of the ſame name. The chief mountain of this country, and indeed of all Aſia, is Mount Taurus, which has its beginning in Lycia, and extends eaſtward to the great Oriental

ocean. In Lycia was alſo the famous mountain Chimæra, which vomited flames: the bottom was infeſted with ſerpents, the middle afforded paſture for goats, and the top was frequented by lions, which gave room to the imagination of the poets to invent the monſter Chimæra: they painted it as a beaſt with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a ſerpent; whence the common expreſſion Chimæra, to intimate the abſurdity of any viſionary ſuppoſition, has obtained. This mountain was firſt planted and rendered habitable by Bellerophon, who is, therefore, repreſented by the poets as having killed this monſter.

The ſoil of this country is very fruitful, and the air reckoned wholeſome: it is plentifully watered with ſmall rivers running down from Mount Taurus, which often ſwell to an immoderate degree, and overflow the country, being increaſed by the melting of the ſnow on that mountain, as well as by heavy rains.

The Lycians are highly commended by antient writers for their ſobriety and manner of adminiſtering juſtice. The numerous cities we have mentioned as belonging to them, ſent their deputies to a general aſſembly or diet; the great cities three, the inferior ones two, and the leaſt only one. In this aſſembly all matters of conſequence were canvaſſed; here they adminiſtered juſtice, ſettled all private buſineſs, and declared war or peace: whence we may conclude that their government at leaſt, in latter times, either was not monarchical, or their monarchs were not abſolute. This nation, as moſt of the reſt of Aſia, was firſt ſubdued by Crœſus; and, after the downfal of the Lydian kingdom by Cyrus, they continued, however, to be governed by their own kings, even after they ſubmitted to the Perſians, but paid an annual tribute to the King of Perſia. Both they, and their maſters the Perſians, fell under the power of the Macedonians, and, after the death of Alexander, were governed by the Selucidæ.

Their cuſtoms were much the ſame with the reſt of Aſia, except in one inſtance, which is of a very ſingular nature, and peculiar to themſelves: they took their names from their mothers, for the women gave the family name; ſo that if any one was aſked of what family he was, he had recourſe to the female line. If a free born woman married a ſlave, her children enjoyed all the privileges of citizens; but, on the contrary, if a man of the firſt rank married a ſlave, their children were incapable of bearing any public employment, or taking any honours which were due to their fathers. What gave occaſion to this law, by which their politeneſs to the fair ſex was carried to ſo great a length, we are left in the dark.

Cilicians.

Cilicia, according to the Greek writers, borrowed its name from Cilix, the ſon of Agenor, and brother to Cadmus, who is ſaid by them to have ſettled in this country; but Joſephus tells us that it was antiently called Tarſis, from Tarſhiſh, the ſon of Javan, who firſt peopled this part of Aſia: the accounts are not inconſiſtent, as Joſephus ſpeaks of the earlieſt times, on the ſyſtem by which he has deſcribed the firſt peopling of the world, and is the foundation on which this work was commenced. The Greek writers allude to a ſubſequent period when Cilix may be ſuppoſed to have ſettled there.

Bochart derives the name of Cilicia from the Phœnician word Challekim, which ſignifies a ſtone, as it certainly is allowed to be a very ſtony country; and the Turks, at preſent, call it Tas Wilcieth; that is, the ſtony province. It is bounded by Syria on the eaſt, by Pamphylia on the weſt, by Iſauria, Cappadocia, and Armenia Minor, on the north, and by the Mediterranean on the ſouth. It is now called Caramania, having been the laſt province of the Caramanian king-

dom that held out againſt the Ottoman power.

The whole country was divided by the antients into Cilicia Aſpera, or Trachæa, and Cilicia Campeſtris; that is, the rough or ſtony, and the more fertile and cultivated part. The cities moſtly worth notice in a work of this nature were the following.

Solæ, built, according to Laertius, by Solon, on his return from the court of Crœſus, and which was peopled by a colony from Athens. It was deſtroyed by Tigranes, King of Armenia, in his wars with the Romans, and rebuilt by Pompey; whence it was, in future, called Pompeiopolis. The Athenians of this colony, in proceſs of time, quite loſt the purity of their native language by converſing with the Barbarians, and became remarkable for their rude pronunciation; whence any impropriety of ſpeech obtained the appellation of Σολοικισμος, *ſolœciſmus*; a ſoleciſm, which we now uſe for any falſe conſtruction, contrary to the rules of grammar.

Tarſus, which produced the great Apoſtle of the Gentiles; ſo called from Tarſhiſh, the abovementioned ſon of Javan: but, according to Strabo, it was built by Sardinapalus, which he takes from Ariſtobulus, who found a ſtrange inſcription on an antient monument: it was, "Sardinapalus, the ſon of Anacyndaraxes, built the cities of Anchiale and Tarſus in one day." It was, at firſt, the metropolis of all Cilicia. The inhabitants enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens: it was by virtue of this right that St. Paul called himſelf a Roman, and was enabled to avail himſelf of it by the Portian law, much to his advantage.

Alexandria, built by Alexander the Great, lies between Iſſus and the ſtraits which lead from Cilicia into Syria, a ſituation very convenient for trade; whence it ſoon became one of the moſt flouriſhing cities of the world, till trade took another courſe on the diſcovery of a way to the Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, when it became, by degrees, a poor village: it is at preſent called by the Turks Scanderon, and by the Italians Alexandretta; remarkable only for thoſe ruins which ſhew what it was in better times. That part of Cilicia which the antients call Cilicia Campeſtris was reckoned one of the moſt fruitful countries of all Aſia; but the weſtern part, equally barren, is famous even to this day for an excellent breed of horſes, of which ſix hundred are yearly ſent to Conſtantinople, for the uſe of the Grand Signior. The air in the inland cities is very wholeſome, but equally dangerous on the coaſt, eſpecially to ſuch as are not accuſtomed to it.

The Cilicians were a rough race of men, treacherous in their dealings, cruel, great liars; which gave riſe to proverbs againſt them by the Romans, as, "*Cilix haud facile verum dicit*," &c. They were greatly addicted to piracy, of which mode of depredation Pompey had the honour of effectually curing them.

In a work of this nature it cannot be expected that all the ſmaller ſtates lying between thoſe of greater conſequence ſhould be taken notice of: ſuch a deſign would be too voluminous in its execution. Our object is merely to give the ſtudent in hiſtory a general view of the firſt ſpreading of mankind over the face of the globe, and of the origin of the principal ſtates and kingdoms, of which the ſmaller neighbouring ones were, for the moſt part, only branches. Having, therefore, touched on the borders of Syria, being the firſt nation we come to of the Greater Aſia, let us take a view of the northern coaſt, and the principal midland people of Aſia Minor, beginning with Bithinia, and go on till we arrive at a northern point oppoſite Cilicia, the province laſt treated of.

Bithinia.

THIS country was alſo antiently called Myſia, Migdonia, and Bebricia: it was bounded on the weſt by the Boſphorus Thracius and part of the Propontis; on the ſouth by the

river Rhyndacus and Mount Olympus; on the north by the Euxine ſea; and on the eaſt by the river Parthenius. Ptolemy extends the confines of Bithinia on this ſide to Citorum on the coaſt, and to Juliopolis in the inland country; comprehending, under the name of Bithinia, ſome provinces belonging to Galatia and Paphlagonia.

Bithinia was antiently inhabited by various nations, differing in their manners, cuſtoms, and language: they were the Bebryces, the Mariandyni, Eaucones, Dolliones, and Cimmerii. Theſe different nations were governed by kings of their own, Bithinia being, in the earlier times, divided into as many kingdoms, as nations or tribes. In proceſs of time they were reduced under one monarchy, as each was ſubdued by a more powerful neighbour; which muſt ever be the fate, as it always has been, of thoſe petty kingdoms contained in the ſame country. As to the beginning of this kingdom, we are quite in the dark.

On the Boſphorus, which parts Europe from Aſia, and joins the Propontis with the Euxine ſea, ſtood the famous city of Chalcedon. On the Euxine ſea ſtood the city of Heraclea, once a republic of no ſmall note: it is commonly called Pontica, or Heraclea on the Pontus, to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral other cities of the ſame name.

There is nothing farther reſpecting them, ſuitable to our purpoſe, to take notice of, the particular account of thoſe cities and diſtricts among them which ſignalized their valour in the cauſe of their allies, on different occaſions, belonging to the hiſtorian to commemorate.

Pontus.

THE reader will recollect that, in the commencement of this work, we had ſettled Gomer the eldeſt ſon of Japhet in Phrygia, from whom ſprang the Galatians, who were the Gauls of Aſia Minor, under which characteriſtic we may claſs all the nations we are now treating of: this it is neceſſary to obſerve, before we take notice of thoſe which belong to Magog.

Next to Bithinia were ſituated Paphlagonia and Gallogratia, of both which people we find nothing of worth to arreſt our attention, and have only to obſerve, reſpecting them, that they were the offspring of Aſhkenaz and his brother Riphath, the ſons of Gomer; for in Bithinia there was a river called Aſcanius; and in Leſſer Phrygia, or Troas, a city named Aſcania; and the Pontus Euxinus, or Axinus, as it was firſt called by the Greeks, is ſuppoſed to be a corruption for the ſea of Aſhkenaz. Riphath, according to Joſephus, ſettled near his brother; and from him the Paphlagonians were originally called Riphathæans.

The kingdom of Pontus, of which we are now to treat, had, no doubt, the ſame origin with the preceding countries, though the particulars are not ſo eaſily traceable. The name, indeed, is of very obvious derivation, that of the Euxine ſea, or Pontus Euxinus, which waſhes its ſhore. That ſea was called, by way of preeminence, Pontus, or the Sea, being the greateſt known to the inhabitants of that country; whence not only this part, but the whole country extending along the coaſt, was formerly, as Strabo informs us, called Pontus.

The proper Pontus was bounded by the Euxine ſea on the north, by Armenia Minor on the ſouth, by Colchis on the eaſt, and by the river Halys on the weſt. It is divided by Ptolemy into three parts, viz. Pontus Galaticus, Polemoniacus, and Cappadocius. Pontus Galaticus, ſo named becauſe added to Galatia by the Romans, extended from the Halys to the river Thermodon. The chief cities belonging to this part were, Amiſus, built by the Mileſians, and peopled partly by them, and partly by a colony from Athens: it was at firſt a free city, like the other Greek cities in Aſia, but afterwards ſubdued by Pharnaces, King of Pontus, and made the metropolis of his kingdom. Ama-

ſia, ſeated among mountains, at three miles diſtance from the river Iris, now Caſalmach, from whence there is a trench, cut out of the ſolid rock, to convey water to the town: it was, according to Tavernier, an immenſe work, though he does not give us the dimenſions.

Pontus Polemonaicus, ſo called by the Romans from Polemon, king of this country, on whoſe death it fell to them, extended from the river Thermodon to the country of the Chalybes, or Pontus Cappadocius. This part of Pontus is ſuppoſed to have been the country of the Amazons, which ſtory in reality ſignified no more than that the women of that nation were ſo uncommonly attached to their huſbands, that they always accompanied them in time of war, which cuſtom moſt likely obtained among them in conſequence of their intercourſe with the Scythians.

Pontus Cappadocius, ſo called becauſe it bordered on Cappadocia, extended from Pontus Polemonaicus to Colchis, having Armenia Minor and a ſtream of the Euphrates on the ſouth. The chief city belonging to this part was Cerafus, built by the inhabitants of Sinope, in Paphlagonia, to whom it paid a yearly tribute. From this town the cherry-tree was firſt brought into Italy by Lucullus, from whence it was called Ceraſum in Latin. According to Tournefort, the country hereabouts is very hilly, and the hills are covered with woods, wherein cherry-trees grow naturally, as alſo the olive. The plains abound with all ſorts of grain, being plentifully watered with ſmall rivers. The air of this country is reckoned very wholeſome, and the ſoil in general fertile. It has been commonly ſuppoſed, that the antient inhabitants were the deſcendants of Tabal; but, in proceſs of time, the Cappadocians, and other nations, mixed with them, beſides many Greek colonies which ſettled in theſe parts, and maintained themſelves free, till the time of the latter kings of Pontus. As for their arts and manufactories, the inhabitants of Pontus Cappadocius, called Chalybes, are celebrated for their extraordinary ſkill in working in iron, and making ſteel armour, from whence they derived that name. They were a trading people, having many convenient harbours in the Euxine ſea, and great ſtore of timber proper for building ſhips. Their language and religion were much the ſame with thoſe of the Cappadocians, of which we are next to treat. This country was originally a part of Cappadocia, extending from Mount Taurus to the Euxine ſea, and divided into ſeveral petty kingdoms. The Medes and Perſians were, in turns, maſters of this, and all the countries on the Euxine ſea. The latter divided Cappadocia into ſatrapies, and beſtowed that part called Pontus on an anceſtor of Mithridates.

EXTRACTS FROM A LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

[Continued from page 241, Vol. II.]

IN Victor's almoſt forgotten notes on the ſtage, during his connection with it, occurs the following anecdote of the reſpectable author of Oronooko—an anecdote that cannot be read without a ſigh for a man of talents, who had lived to find himſelf capable only of calling forth emotions of contempt, inſtead of thoſe burſts of approbation with which he had been uſed to be greeted. "In 1725 was performed Money's the Miſtreſs, a comedy, by the celebrated Mr. Southern. I happened to be behind the ſcenes the firſt night of this comedy, and was very ſorry to find that the audience did not take the age as well as the great merit of this author into their conſideration, and quietly diſmiſs this laſt weak effort to pleaſe them. When they were hiſſing dreadfully in the fifth act, Mr. Rich, who was ſtanding by Mr. Southern, aſked him if he heard what the audience were doing. His anſwer was, "*No, Sir, I am very deaf!*"

It appears barely credible that the

theatre was, at this time, ſo indifferently conducted as to ſuffer a piece to be repreſented in which were theſe ridiculous lines. It was written by a Sir Thomas Moore (knighted by George the Firſt, certainly, as Victor obſerves, not for his poetry), but never printed.

" By all the antient gods of Rome and Greece,
I love my daughter better than my niece!
If any one ſhould aſk the reaſon why,
I'd tell 'em—Nature makes the ſtrongeſt tie!"

In ſome part of the play the king ſuſpects an attempt on his life, and, in a rage, thunders out,

" Call up my guards! call 'em up every one!
If you don't call all—you'd as good call none!"

It was intended for a ſerious drama, and intituled ' Mangora, King of the Timbuſians.'

THE aſſeveration of Hamlet, " *Yes, by St. Patrick!*" is admirably appropriate. Hamlet, who was the " obſerved of all obſervers," the finiſhed ſcholar, naturally adverted to the tutelar ſaint of Ireland, then the ſeat of modern literature. Thus, Camden ſays: " The Saxons, in that age, flocked hither, as to the great mart for learning; and this is the reaſon why we find ſo often in our writers, ' Such a one was ſent over to Ireland to be educated.' And witneſs this paſſage in the life of Tulgenus:

" With love of learning, and examples, fir'd,
To Ireland, fam'd for wiſdom, he repair'd."

It is a curious circumſtance concerning Ireland, that, in the act of forfeiture by which the lands of O'Neale, the enterpriſing chief of Ulſter, were ſeized by the crown, Queen Elizabeth thought proper to derive the title of the ſovereigns of England to the dominion of Ireland from the fabulous King Gurmond, ſon of Belim, King of England: which Gurmond was Lord of Bayon, in Spain, and conducted the firſt ſettlers into Ireland. To ſuch a ſubterfuge would the wary queen reſort, rather than own the foundation of her right to be that of conqueſt.

THE following letter and original epitaph were ſent by the late Mrs. Robinſon, famous for wit, beauty, and misfortune, to the relict of a friend of whoſe advice ſhe lived to repent her neglect:

My dear Madam,

IF the ſmall tribute I encloſe is, by you, deemed acceptable, I ſhall feel the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction. Believe me it comes from the heart, and but feebly ſpeaks my regret for the loſs of my eſteemed friend, your worthy huſband. I promiſed him, when living, that, if he died before me, I would write his epitaph. I lament that there was occaſion for the melancholy taſk, and only wiſh I could perform it better.

Believe me, &c. your's,

MARY ROBINSON.

The ſculptor's ſkill, the poet's tuneful lays,
May deck the mould'ring tomb with pomp or praiſe:
Theſe aſhes claim no tributary art
To paint the graceful virtues of the heart;
Truth bids the hand of Friendſhip trace the line,
While weeping Mem'ry tells what once was thine!
The lively converſe, reaſonably gay,
That wing'd life's buſy toilſome hours away;
The generous ſigh that ſpoke the feeling breaſt;
The pureſt mind, in ſimpleſt manners dreſt!
Oh! if the bright example can beſtow
The beam of hope, to cheer this vale of woe!
Like him be virtuous, and, like him, deride
The gloſs of guile, the pageantry of pride.
So ſhall this comment cloſe thy little ſpan,
——The Chriſtian lives, tho' Nature claims the man.

THAT Swift, and, in ſome degree, Pope, took " an unnatural delight in ideas phyſically impure," is to be regretted as the indelible ſtain of their compoſitions. But let us be careful, while examining the failures of our predeceſſors, that we do not in ſome meaſure ourſelves contract the habit which we cannot contemplate in others without diſguſt. The learned and ingenious Dr. Knox, in one of his " Winter Evenings," animadverts on a ſpecies of romantic tenderneſs that exhauſts itſelf in inefficacious tears, inſtead of contributing ſolid aſſiſtance to the miſerable. This perverſion of temper, he obſerves, is frequently exerciſed on objects the moſt trivial or fanciful; and, as an inſtance, introduces a lady uttering empaſſioned ſen-

timents of regret and pity over a ſtraggling intruder, who had dropt from the ſhelter of her ringlets, and, in a moment of thoughtleſs vengeance, been ſacrificed on the ſpot! With intereſting minuteneſs, he mentions the bounce with which the inſect reſigned its breath! If the doctor were to find many imitators of this ſtyle of illuſtration, our poets would be under the neceſſity of quitting the paſtoral fields of Arcadia for the more fertile precincts of St. Giles's.

If, as Rapin aſſerts, an epigram truly excellent is ſo rare, that a poet ſhould reſt contented if he make *one* in the courſe of his life, the paucity of the Engliſh language in good epigrams is readily accounted for. But I ſuſpect the critic to allude rather to the Latin epigram, which conſiſts in the mere lucky hit of ſome verbal point, than the Greek, which rather ſeeks to diſplay a ſubtle and ſuddenly concluſive vein of thought, independent of any meretricious play upon words. What rank the following may be allowed, I will not venture to conjecture: it is the production of a gentleman well known at the bar, and whoſe father, I believe, laid claim to no ſmall part of Garrick's "High Life below Stairs."

ON MRS. ——— HAVING A TOOTH DRAWN.

Shall pain dare to dwell in a mouth that's ſo ſweet,
Which friendſhip and love can impart?
The traitor in irons ſhall fall at her feet,
And grief be expell'd from her heart.
Let pain, then, be baniſh'd for joy in its ſtead,
As far as the north from the ſouth;
———*This tooth was the only bad thing in her head,*
Or that ever came out of her mouth!

The inſcriptions on the grave-ſtone and cenotaph of Shakeſpeare I have never ſeen correctly tranſcribed, in point of orthography. Why they ſhould not be, I profeſs myſelf at a loſs to diſcover; and believe I am not ſingular in wiſhing that leſs licence had been taken in modernizing the text of Shakeſpeare's plays, as well as his epitaph. The following are exact copies.

On an unornamented ſlab cloſe to the altar:

Good frend, for Jeſvs ſake forbeare,
To digg the dvſt encloaſed heare,
Bleſe be ye man yt ſpares thes ſtones,
And cvrſt be he yt moves my bones.

On the cenotaph:

"IVDICIO PYLIVM GENIO SOCRATEM ARTE MARONEM.
"TERRA TEGIT POPVLVS MÆRET OLYMPVS HABET."

Underneath which is:

"Stay, paſſenger, why goeſt thov by ſo faſt?
Read, if thov canſt *, whom enviovs death hath plaſt
Within this monvment, Shakſpeare with whome
Quick natvre dide; whoſe name doth deckY s tombe,
Far more then coſt ſich all yt he hath writt,
Leaves living art bvt page to ſerve his witt."

It ſurely muſt be intereſting to ſee the preciſe mode in which the friends of our great poet penned an inſcription to his memory. Let me add, that the buſt of Shakeſpeare (in one hand of which is a pen, in the other a ſcroll), when firſt erected, was painted, and in much too gaudy a way for a monumental tribute. The dreſs was coloured a la mode; the cheeks probably freſher than life; and the eyes tinted a light grey. As theſe well-meant, but taſteleſs, decorations faded, certain public-ſpirited players were at the expence of beſtowing freſh brilliancies on the effigy of their great friend and ſupporter. Mr. Malone, juſtly conceiving that, however venerable the firſt colouring, the ſecond was aſſuredly prepoſterous, obtained an eaſy permiſſion to obliterate the whole, and has beſtowed, in its ſtead, the more ſober hue of monumental ſtone in its priſtine condition.

In Gray's verſification of his ſtrange poem, entitled "A Long Story," he may have borrowed from one of the earlieſt of Sylvanus Urban's corre-

* Approach and read *(for thou canſt read)*.

GRAY'S ELEGY.

ſpondents, who tells a ſtory equally "long," of which this is one ſtanza:

"O'er verſe and phyſic he preſides:
'Twas to his lyre Young tun'd his Ocean:
And Monro, taught by him, provides
For addled heads, the pill and potion."

ADDISON'S

'Tis not in mortals to command ſucceſs,
But we'll do more, Sempronius—we'll deſerve it!

appears to me one of thoſe ſentences in which the ſplendor of the diction hides the impropriety of the thought. If it is above the power of mere man to command ſucceſs, it muſt be the attribute of Omnipotence. And, ſurely, there is preſumption in ſaying that we ſhall exceed the qualities of the Divinity, by deſerving that proſperity that is, to us, unattainable, without the aid of his interpoſition.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LATE SIR W. JONES.

(Continued from p. 518, Vol. II.)

IT was not to be expected that Sir William Jones could inſtantly detach his mind from thoſe darling purſuits, the attainment of which had coſt him ſo much pains, and had procured him ſuch diſtinguiſhed honour and reputation. In a letter to his friend Revicſki, on this ſubject, he thus expreſſes himſelf:

"On my late return to England, I found myſelf entangled, as it were, in a variety of important conſiderations. My friends, companions, relations, all attacked me with urgent ſolicitations to baniſh poetry and oriental literature for a time, and apply myſelf to oratory and the ſtudy of the law; in other words, to become a barriſter, and purſue the track of ambition. Their advice, in truth, was conformable to my own inclinations; for the only road to the higheſt ſtations in this country is that of the law; and I need not add, how ambitious and laborious I am. Behold me, then, become a lawyer; and expect, in future, that my correſpondence will have ſomewhat more of public buſineſs in it. But if it ever ſhould be my fortune to have any ſhare in adminiſtration, you ſhall be my Atticus, the partner of my plans, the confidant of my ſecrets. Do not, however, ſuppoſe that I have altogether renounced polite literature. I intend ſhortly to publiſh my Engliſh poems, and I mean to bring my tragedy of Soliman on the ſtage, when I can find proper actors for the performance of it. I intend alſo compoſing an epic poem on a noble ſubject, under the title of Britanneis; but this I muſt defer until I have more leiſure, with ſome degree of independence. In the mean time, I amuſe myſelf with the choiceſt of the Perſian poets; and I have the good fortune to poſſeſs many manuſcripts, which I have either purchaſed or borrowed from my friends, on various ſubjects, including hiſtory, philoſophy, and ſome of the moſt celebrated poetry of Perſia."

He thus concludes his intereſting letter:

"Do not, however, imagine that I deſpiſe the uſual enjoyments of youth: no one can take more delight in ſinging and dancing than I do, nor in the moderate uſe of wine, nor in the exquiſite beauty of the ladies, of whom London affords an enchanting variety; but I prefer glory, my ſupreme delight, to all other gratifications; and I will purſue it through fire and water, by day and by night. Oh! my Charles (for I renounce all ceremony, and addreſs you with antient ſimplicity), what a boundleſs ſcene opens to my view! If I had two lives, I ſhould ſcarcely find time for the due execution of all the public and private projects which I have in mind."

His account of the commencement of his profeſſional ſtudies will be read with no ſmall intereſt. He thus expreſſes himſelf:

"I have juſt begun to contemplate the ſtately edifice of the laws of England,

'The gather'd wiſdom of a thouſand years,'

if you will allow me to parody a line of Pope. I do not ſee why the ſtudy of the law is called dry and unpleaſant; and I very much ſuſpect that it ſeems ſo to thoſe only who would think any ſtudy unpleaſant, which required great application of the mind and exertion of the memory. I have read moſt attentively the two firſt volumes of Blackſtone's Commentaries, and the two others will require much leſs attention. I am much pleaſed with the care he takes to quote his authorities in the margin, which not only give a ſanction to what he aſſerts, but points out the ſources to which the ſtudent may apply for more diffuſive knowledge. I have opened two common-place books, the one of the law, the other of oratory, which is

ſurely too much neglected by our modern ſpeakers. I do not mean the popular eloquence, which cannot be tolerated at the bar, but that correctneſs of ſtyle, and elegance of method, which at once pleaſes and perſuades the hearers. But I muſt lay aſide my ſtudies for about ſix weeks, while I am printing my Grammar, from which a good deal is expected; and which I muſt endeavour to make as perfect as a human work can be."

The publication of this Grammar certainly extended and raiſed the literary character of Sir William Jones: the taſte diſplayed in the arrangement, the appoſite and elegant illuſtrations, the ſimple, clear, and comprehenſive manner in which it was executed, inſpired gratitude and admiration. By it the civil appointment of the Company were ſoon able to tranſact buſineſs with every poſſible advantage, though heretofore they were obliged to rely on the honeſty of natives, intereſted in deceiving them. The next works which occupied his attention were, firſt, a Turkiſh hiſtory, and an epic poem. Neither of theſe he lived to finiſh: of the former, however, we have an introduction left, which is publiſhed at the end of Lord Teignmouth's Life of Sir William. The epic poem he propoſed to entitle Britain Diſcovered, and to compriſe it in twelve books. The plan of it he ſketched during his reſidence at Spa, in July 1770. This plan, together with ſome fragments of the work, are alſo publiſhed in an Appendix to the Memoirs. He reſerved, as we are informed, the completion of the poem to a period of leiſure and independence, which period never arrived. In 1772, a ſmall volume of poems, conſiſting chiefly of tranſlations from the oriental languages was publiſhed; and to it were annexed two proſe diſſertations. In the April of this year, Mr. Jones was elected a Member of the Royal Society: from the firſt entrance of Mr. Jones into the univerſity, until Michaelmas 1768, when he took his bachelor's degree, he had kept the terms regularly; from that period to 1773 only occaſionally. In the Eaſter term of that year, during the Eucænia, he took his maſter's degree. It was upon this occaſion that he compoſed an oration, with an intention, which he did not execute, of ſpeaking it at the theatre. The ſpeech was publiſhed ten years after, and exhibits a ſtriking memorial of independent principles, and well cultivated abilities---to vindicate learning from the malevolent aſperſion of being deſtructive of manly principles, unfavourable to freedom, and introductive to ſlaviſh obſequiouſneſs---to ſupport the honour and independence of learned men, to diſplay the tranſcendent advantages of the Univerſity of Oxford, were the topics which he had propoſed to diſcuſs, but on which the limits preſcribed to his oration forbade him to expatiate.

In the enſuing year appeared his elegant and erudite work, Commentaries on Aſiatic Poetry. This work Mr. Jones began in 1766, and finiſhed three years after; but, with a peculiar ſolicitude for his literary fame, the publication of it was withheld till this time, as he always exhibited his works to his numerous and learned friends, for their criticiſms, previous to their appearance. This work excited the admiration of all the ſcholars of Europe, although the author, when he wrote it, was only in his 23d year!

In the preface to the work, Mr. Jones pays an affectionate tribute to the memory of his old maſter, Dr. Sumner, who died in September 1771.

It was in January 1774 that he was called to the bar, and at the end of his Commentaries may be read the determination he expreſſes of renouncing polite literature, and of devoting himſelf entirely to the ſtudy of the law; for, as he afterwards obſerved in a letter to a friend, he had diſcovered it was a jealous ſcience, and would admit no partnerſhip with the eaſtern muſes. This reſolution produced from his friends many warm remonſtrances: one of thoſe friends thus expreſſes himſelf:

"As ſincere a lover as yourſelf of the muſes, how much I regret their unhappy lot, that, while they have ſo few admirers, one of their moſt diſtinguiſhed votaries ſhould be ſeduced from their ſervice by the diſcordant broils of the bar. Do they not, then, poſſeſs ſuch charms and graces as to merit a preference to others, who have no portion but wealth and honour? Is not their beauty ſo attractive, their dreſs ſo elegant and enchanting, as to faſcinate their admirers to a degree which makes them deſpiſe all others, and feel no delight but in their ſociety? Forgive me, my dear Jones, this friendly expoſtulation."

The reply of Sir William Jones to this remonſtrance will evince the ardor and reſolution with which he proſecuted his ſtudies.

"I am highly gratified by your father's and your approbation of my Commentaries, and I acknowledge the kindneſs of your friendly and polite expoſtulation, in telling me you cannot bear to ſee me deſert the cauſe of literature. But, my friend, the die is caſt, and I have no longer a choice: all my books and manuſcripts, with an exception of thoſe only which relate to law and oratory, are locked up at Oxford, and I am determined, for the next twenty years, at leaſt, to renounce all ſtudies but thoſe which are connected with my profeſſion. It is needleſs to trouble you with my reaſons at length for this determination: I will only ſay, that, if I had lived at Rome or Athens, I ſhould have preferred the laborious ſtudies and dangers of their orators and illuſtrious citizens, connected as they were with baniſhment, and even death, to the groves of the poets, or the gardens of the philoſophers. Here I adopt the ſame reſolution. The conſtitution of England is in no reſpect inferior to that of Rome or Athens: this is my fixed opinion, which I formed in my earlieſt years, and ſhall ever retain. Although I ſincerely acknowledge the charms of polite literature, I muſt, at the ſame time, adopt the ſentiment of Neoptolemus in the tragedy, that we can philoſophize with a few only; and no leſs the axiom of Hippocrates, that life is ſhort, art long, and time ſwift. But I will alſo maintain the excellence and delight of other ſtudies. What! ſhall we deny that there is pleaſure in mathematics, when we recollect Archimedes, the prince of geometricians, who was ſo intenſely abſorbed in the demonſtration of a problem, that he did not diſcover Syracuſe was taken? Can we conceive any ſtudy more important than the ſingle one of the laws of our own country? Let me recal to your recollection the obſervations of L. Craſſus and Q. Scævola on this ſubject, in the treatiſe of Cicero de Oratore. What! do you imagine the goddeſs of eloquence to poſſeſs leſs attractions than Thalia or Polyhymnia? or have you forgotten the epithets which Ennius beſtows on Cethegus, the *quinteſſence* of eloquence, and the *flower* of the people? Is there a man exiſting who would not rather reſemble Cicero, whom I wiſh abſolutely to make my model, both in the courſe of his life and ſtudies, than be like Varro, however ingenious as a poet? If the ſtudy of the law were really unpleaſant and diſguſting, which is far from the truth, the example of the wiſeſt of the antients, and of Minerva herſelf, the goddeſs of wiſdom, would juſtify me in preferring the uſeful olive to the barren laurel. To tell you my mind freely, I am not of a diſpoſition to bear the arrogance of men of rank, to which poets and men of letters are ſo often obliged to ſubmit. Accept this friendly reply to your friendly expoſtulation; and believe my aſſurances, that I entertain the higheſt value for your eſteem, of which I have received ſo many proofs."

Again he ſays,

"Nothing is more true, than that I have renounced the Aſiatic muſes and polite literature; and that for twenty years, at leaſt, I have determined neither to write nor think about them. The forum is my lot, and the law engroſſes all my attention."

In 1775 he, for the firſt time, attended the ſpring circuit ſeſſions at Oxford; and, in the ſubſequent year, was regular in his attendance at Weſtminſter Hall. In a letter to a friend, dated December 1776, he thus ſpeaks of himſelf:

"Under the impreſſion of the moſt eager deſire to ſee you, I promiſed to viſit Amſterdam this year; but I am detained in London by various and important occupations. The fact is, that I am appointed one of the ſixty commiſſioners of bankrupts. It is an office of great uſe, but little emolument; it confines me, however, to London during the greateſt part of the year. Add to this my neceſſary ſtudies, my practice at the bar, and the duty of giving opinions on legal caſes ſubmitted by clients. However, I read the

Grecian orators again and again; and have tranſlated into Engliſh the moſt uſeful orations of Iſæus," &c.

Theſe orations Sir William, in 1778, preſented to the public: the ſubject of them was the law of ſucceſſion to property at Athens. They were accompanied with a moſt valuable prefatory diſcourſe, written with uncommon elegance, in which he has admirably eſtimated the comparative merits of the Grecian orators, and illuſtrated the forms of pleading in the Athenian courts. This work drew from that elegant ſcholar, Edmund Burke, a moſt flattering complimentary letter.

It was impoſſible that the expanſive and philanthropic mind of Sir William Jones could view with indifference the political ſtate of his country; it was impoſſible he could ſee the character of his country ſacrificed, and its reſources applied in the proſecution of a war, the object of which was viewed by the majority of the nation with diſguſt, and even execration. Accordingly, we find, he early deplored its effects with the true feelings of a patriot, rendered more acute by his philanthropy. In this ſtate of mind, he wrote a claſſical and animated Ode to Liberty*. It is at once a high proof of his genius as well as of his integrity, for it made its appearance at a time when his views were directed to the vacant ſeat on the bench of Fort William, through the friendſhip of Lord North. It certainly did, as he himſelf proudly aſſerted, prove ſufficiently, that no views or connections could prevent him from declaring his honeſt ſentiments, when he thought they might be uſeful to his country.

About this time, Sir Robert Newdigate, repreſentative for the Univerſity of Oxford, having expreſſed his intention to vacate his ſeat in parliament, Mr. Jones, from the ſolicitations and encouragement of numerous friends, was induced to ſtep forward as a candidate. The great number of letters which he received from the firſt characters for integrity and talents were highly flattering to the mind of Sir William Jones. One of his moſt intimate friends (Schultens) thus prophetically wrote to him on this occaſion:

"The ſituation for which you are canvaſſing, my friend, is moſt honourable and important; and *if it be attainable by merit*†, *not favour*, I know no perſon more worthy of it than yourſelf; none who poſſeſſes a greater extent of uſeful knowledge, nor a more powerful and commanding eloquence; none who exceeds you in love for liberty and your country, none more capable of applying a remedy to the diſaſtrous ſituation of affairs, by wiſe counſels, prudence, fortitude, and integrity; none, therefore, to whoſe care our alma mater (allow me to evince my affection to the univerſity by this expreſſion) can more ſafely truſt their intereſts and proſperity. Have you, however, no apprehenſion that your enthuſiaſm for liberty, which is ſo generally known, may, in theſe unpropitious times, injure the ſucceſs of your cauſe? Will thoſe upon whom your election depends allow the univerſity to be repreſented in parliament by Julius Meleſigonus? My countrymen have adopted an opinion, that, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, no man who publickly avows his attachment to liberty can be employed in the adminiſtration."

The conduct of Sir William Jones, during the election buſineſs, was marked with that characteriſtical integrity and manly principle that ſo uniformly diſtinguiſhed him through life. We will gratify our readers with a letter which he wrote to Dr. Wheeler, when he declined any farther conteſt.

* It was printed in March 1780, under the title of Julii Meleſigoni ad libertatem. The name aſſumed is a tranſpoſition of his own name, Gulielmus Joneſius.

† The failure of Sir William Jones in this conteſt does not inſpire us with a very high opinion of the diſcernment, gratitude, or integrity of this learned body. But we will conſign them over to the regret which they muſt naturally feel at having rejected, as one of their repreſentatives, a man who was, without exception, one of the ſublimeſt ornaments that ever graced any age or country; a man, whoſe enlightened patriotiſm and philanthropy only tended to render him in their eyes leſs deſerving honour.

"My dear Sir, "Sept. 2, 1780.

"The parliament being ſuddenly diſſolved, I muſt beg you, as one of my beſt and trueſt friends, to make it known in the univerſity, that I decline giving the learned body any further trouble, and am heartily ſorry for that which has already been given them. It is needleſs to add, what you well know, that I ſhould never have been the firſt to have troubled them at all. I always thought a delegation to parliament from ſo reſpectable a ſociety a laudable object of true ambition; but I conſidered it as a diſtant object, as the reward of long labour and meritorious ſervice in our country; and I conceived, that, had I filled a judge's ſeat in India, with the approbation of my countrymen, I might, on my return, be fixed on as a proper repreſentative of the univerſity. Had not that happened which you know, I ſhould no more have thought of ſtanding now, than of aſking for a peerage. As to principles in politics, if my ſucceſs at Oxford, at any future time, depend upon a change of them, my cauſe is hopeleſs: I cannot alter or conceal them, without abandoning either my reaſon or integrity; the firſt of which is my only guide, and the ſecond my comfort, in this paſſage through life. Were I inclined to boaſt of any thing, I ſhould certainly boaſt of making thoſe principles my rule of conduct which I learned from the beſt of men in antient and modern times, and which my reaſon tells me are conducive to the happineſs of mankind. As to *men*, I am certainly not hoſtile to the *miniſters*, from whom I have received obligations; but I cannot in conſcience approve their *meaſures*."

Sir William Jones adds, in another letter to a friend:

"I have been told that the very ode, to which you are ſo indulgent, loſt me twenty votes; this, however, I am *unwilling* to believe."

We cannot but view the rejectment of this illuſtrious ornament of the Britiſh nation by the univerſity as reflecting great diſcredit on it, in whatever point we view it. "His affectionate attachment," ſays Lord Teignmouth, "to this ſeat of learning, and his reſpectful veneration for it, were known and admitted, as well as the ſpirit of independence which at all times, and under all circumſtances, marked his character. His opinion reſpecting the effect of his Ode to Liberty, on the diſpoſition of ſome of the voters, countenances the ſuſpicions of his friend Schultens; it is certain, however, that, if he had ſucceeded in his election, he would have employed all the ſuperior talents which Schultens juſtly aſcribes to him, with zeal and aſſiduity, in diſcharging the duties of a ſenator: to obtain it was his higheſt ambition, and he would have cheerfully ſacrificed to it (to repeat his own words), 'not only an Indian judgeſhip of ſix thouſand a year, but a nabobſhip with as many millions.'"

During the occupations of his election affairs, he found time to write a moſt admirable little pamphlet, entitled, *An Enquiry into the legal Mode of ſuppreſſing Riots, with a conſtitutional Plan of future Defence.* The ſpirit and principle of this little work have been moſt advantageouſly adopted of late.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

PERHAPS "*convicia ſpreta exoleſcunt*" would, as uſual, have been my rule, had there been nothing more in the matter than a poor attack againſt myſelf. I am almoſt always too much, and, I truſt, generally too well employed to attend to ſuch *anonymous* taunts as may find their way even into publications otherwiſe reſpectable. Such I believe your's to be. But much as the times in which we live are fertile, like the land of *Egypt* of old, in many good and many bad things, and, among the worſt, an inceſſant crop of ſilly, crude, and diſguſting remarks, under the inſulted name of *Criticiſm*, I little expected ſuch a production as that to which a friend here called my attention, under the title of "*Strictures on Mr. Lofft.*"

This title you have made conſpicuous on the cover of your Magazine. Hundreds who will look no farther will indulge their own conjectures what in my writings, which

have been numerous, or in my conduct, may be the ſubject of thoſe ſtrictures. My friends and enemies, and I am proud to have my ſhare of both (for they are ſuch friends and ſuch enemies as I would have them) will be ſurpriſed, I think, to find what theſe ſtrictures are; to which you, Mr. Editor, have given ſuch apparent importance.

I have mentioned the maiden name of the *mother* of the author of the Farmer's Boy. Who, that has any feeling of the excellence of that poem, and of the merits of the *mother* of the author, would have forgiven me if I had not? Full of years and of virtues, ſhe has ſeen the end of this life. And when her ſon, as became him, has been ſoftening her dying hours by his preſence, and attending her remains to the grave, the ſame Magazine which relates her recent death and interment is to wound the eyes and grieve the heart of her ſon with ſuch an obſervation.

I ſhall ever think a *mother* who does her duty, and is a woman of ſenſe and feeling, and of virtuous affections, one of the chief ſources of whatever virtues, happineſs, and fame, her children may afterward attain. Had it not been for the attentive zeal and affection of the *mother* of Sir Iſaac Newton, and of the *mother* of Thomſon, on whom the care of their childhood devolved, the philoſopher and the poet might never have become ſuch as all poſterity will acknowledge that they are. The ſame remark applies to the *mother* of an highly accompliſhed and amiable living poet, and to the *mother* of the late Sir William Jones. What theſe were to their children, the *mother* of Mr. Bloomfield, under yet far more unfavourable circumſtances, was to him. And why am I not blamed for having named his father? In all reaſon and conſiſtency I ſhould have been blamed for both, or neither. For the future, is it to be a *law of literature*, that the biographer of a perſon is to *ſuppreſs* the names of the *parents*?

Another charge upon which it was neceſſary to impeach me at the bar of the public is, that I have, in a ſhort note, mentioned the names and ages of the children of Mr. Bloomfield. Thoſe to whom this mention gives no pleaſure deſerve never to ſee ſuch children, and are not much likely to have children who will reſemble them. I certainly am ſo weak as to ſuppoſe that the birth and parentage of ſuch a poet, and the names and ages of his children, are quite as intereſting intelligence as if he had been a *peer*. There are more peers than there are ſuch authors. Z has been unfortunate, indeed, in birth and parentage, if, without a "*grandame, whoſe prattle by a winter's fire*" would have better recompenſed a liſtener than the remarks of Z. Z poſſibly might think it pious and honourable to inſult a *grandame*: be that as it may, from me Z receives ſuch caſtigation as it may be of benefit to have remembered; and the duty of that venerable religion for the reformation of folly, if at all corrigible, may be exerciſed as well by one of the rougher ſex.

Againſt the charges of Z, I do not defend myſelf by *precedent*; and the life of Burns, to which Z, that algebraic ſymbol of unknown value, refers, could not be my precedent; as not having been publiſhed, I believe, certainly not ſeen by me till long after the publication of the Farmer's Boy. I read that life with great pleaſure; and think the mention of Gilbert Burns perfectly juſtified. My mention of George and Nathaniel Bloomfield was, aſſuredly, eſſential to the account of their brother, Mr. Robert Bloomfield; ſince, but for them, and particularly Mr. George Bloomfield, neither the public nor I ſhould, probably, have ever heard of the Farmer's Boy.

Z cannot be contented to ſtop here, but muſt throw out an ill-natured remark on an *Epigram* by a young man of literature and genius, and on a Sonnet by a lady, who was very young indeed at the publication of the poem; and of whom neither the youth

nor the ſex, her accompliſhments, her genius, her virtues, nor the relation which I have the honour and happineſs of bearing to her, will allow me to endure that the name ſhould be thus petulantly introduced, for the ſake of a malicious ſneer; though Z is compelled to acknowledge that, perhaps, any where elſe the ſonnet and the epigram would have been read with pleaſure. In bearing my teſtimony to the merits of a then unknown poet, I had a right to add theſe, and whatever teſtimonies I pleaſed. It might have been indelicate in the author at this time of day, when the delicacy of flattery, and of all kinds of ſlander, is conveyed in anonymous puffs and paragraphs; but it was not ſo in me, and the author had no concern in it. And have I dreamt? And were there no *Reviewers* for near five years in England to teach *Capel Lofft* how to write, until Z aroſe? Alas! poor Z! Who ſhall teach Z? Till the whole alphabet ſhall have learnt and ſaid all which it can learn and ſay, I doubt, they are ſuch lovers of order, they will not let Z in for a chance of any more inſtruction. And that Z, therefore, muſt drudge for ever in the inveſtigation of undiſcovered values, under the unhappy fate of being eliminated, ſo ſoon as any thing ariſes of any known worth; and of being entirely out of its element in all the elegant province of taſte, poetry, and the *belles lettres*.

As to the part I took in promoting the publication of a MS poem of ſuch excellence as the Farmer's Boy, I am not deſirous of the praiſe of Z for it; nor of any praiſe for not having been ſtupid, or groſsly prejudiced, or guilty of a mean and atrocious crime, one of which I muſt have been, to have acted otherwiſe.

I have now but one *ſtricture* more to anſwer:---that of not having noticed in the margin the little corrections of *provincial* dialect and orthography. If I had done ſo, the publiſher, probably, would have complained that I had unneceſſarily deformed the appearance of the book; and Z and others, Z like, would moſt probably have ſaid, that I was uſeleſsly, indelicately, and invidiouſly minute. But Z, and other perſons of a curioſity more innocent and laudable, may learn what the ſtate of the MS was, pretty exactly, I believe, by looking into the Monthly Mirror of the *ſpring* of 1802.

Let not Z envy thoſe who have a *niche* in the little *ruſtic* temple which my admiration conſtructed. Z has found a *niche* in the temple, too, like *Eroſtratus*, by endeavouring to deſtroy it.

If Z be a *female*, which I ſhall by no means ſuſpect, where I ſee ſo little ſweetneſs, ſo little elegance, I ſincerely beg her pardon; for a diſcourteſy ſhe has incurred, by appearing in ſuch unfeminine maſquerade. But whatever Z be, I truſt that neither you nor your readers will think that the dignity of *biography*, or of *any kind* of writing, gains by ſuch an aſſertor: and that Z, as far as this inſtance goes, is, indeed, to ſay the leaſt, *an unneceſſary letter*.

I am, Sir, your's ſincerely,

CAPEL LOFFT.

Ipſwich, Feb. 3, 1805.

P. S. I omitted to add yeſterday, that as to the grammatical error ariſing from provincial dialect, if Z had quoted one, as ſhould have been done, it would have appeared, that, ſo far as it is characteriſtic of the compoſition, it was not loſt to the reader; for I had preciſely ſtated wherein it conſiſts. "*A circumſtance of provincial uſage*, which even well educated perſons in *Suffolk* and *Norfolk* do not wholly avoid; and which may be ſaid, as to general cuſtom, to have become in theſe counties almoſt an eſtabliſhed dialect---*that of adopting the plural for the ſingular termination of verbs, ſo as to exclude the s. But not a line is added, or ſubſtantially altered, through the whole poem.*"

I will now aſk, What farther information, intereſting to readers in general, would have been obtained,

if this circumſtance of provincial dialect had been every where inſerted, at the ſide or at the foot of the page, as it occurred in the MS? I can ſee what harm might have been done; but I cannot ſee what good. Thoſe critics, who, from any proper motive, wiſhed to know the exact ſtate of the MS, had and have it in their power, by the means which the preface, in that part which Z has quoted, ſtates to have been taken.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

TO remove prejudice is to cheriſh virtue, for half our vices have their origin in a wrong conception of mankind. It too often happens that haſty and inconſiderate concluſions are received as the juſt deductions of accurate compariſon; and what ſhould be regarded only as the ebullition of fancy is received as the offspring of truth. Not reflecting upon the fallibility of human judgment, or upon the motives which but too often actuate mankind, we receive, with illaudable confidence, opinions which are to the laſt degree futile and irrational. It is to this habit of neglecting our own ratiocinative faculties, that many of the impoſitions which have deluded mankind are to be aſcribed. Deſigning men, aware of the indolence and ſometimes incapacity of the world in general, have fearleſsly promulgated their nefarious principles, ſafe from detection, and conſequently certain of ſucceſs.

IT is difficult to conceive how much the cauſe of truth and right reaſon would be aſſiſted, were every opinion which is offered to the mind to be accurately and rigidly conſidered; if the grounds upon which it reſts were to be cautiouſly examined, and, above all, the reſults which its adoption would lead to, ſtrictly appreciated. I do not ſay that a man's life is to be ſpent in fruitleſs and ridiculouſly minute examinations: but it behoves every one to know the nature, tendency, and extent of any idea or principle which he adopts, and which he intends to diſſeminate as much as poſſible. It is a ſerious thing, to a reflecting man, to know that he has been acceſſory to the promulgation of ideas which has led or may lead to calamitous conſequences: if he be conſcientious, he will find himſelf unable to remove the oppreſſive charge, by pleading that there was no *malice prepenſe;* no intention or wiſh to farther the cauſe of immorality or injuſtice: he muſt have a very quieſcent conſcience who can thus compromiſe the matter with himſelf. As a rational being, and endowed with all his mental faculties, there is a moral obligation entailed upon him to uſe thoſe faculties for the advancement of religion and the happineſs of mankind.

Among thoſe erroneous opinions which have taken the firmeſt hold of the mind, is that which tranſfers to an author the cenſure for writing what is termed an heterodox, a licentious or a dangerous book. It is he alone who is blamed, on whom the whole weight of public diſapprobation falls, who is compelled to endure the utmoſt invectives which malice or jealous enthuſiaſm can ſuggeſt. But are we ſure that *he alone* is culpable? Let us examine the queſtion.

I know it is an arduous and a dangerous undertaking to inculcate a ſyſtem diametrically the reverſe of that which may be the current one adopted. Mankind are more tenacious of their prejudices than of their virtues; they may ſometimes diſcard the one, but they rarely forget the other. Our regard for a thing is uſually in proportion to the value we put upon it; and this value is regulated by its utility: no one will deny the *utility* of prejudice; and hence its importance to man in general, and the tenacity with which it is maintained.

A man is always anxious to diſcover ſome method by which he can remove from himſelf the reſponſibility which is attached to immoral conduct. The ſtripling, who is hurried abroad to make the *grand tour*, finds

it wonderfully convenient to be attended by a tutor; for though determined to consult his own will in every thing, yet, when he has to account to his *dear* parents for expences, accidents, losses, and a long list of *et cæteras*, he adroitly casts the blame upon his companion, or rather servant, and hints that in every thing he was as submissive as a child; and that, if he had been properly attended to, he could not have experienced such casualties as happened. Indeed, in every instance, we willingly attach to others what we reluctantly bear ourselves; so fond is man of appearing virtuous even when he is not.

"No crime so bold, but would be understood
A real, or, at least, a seeming good;
Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name,
And, free from conscience, is a slave to fame."
DENHAM.

It will readily be confessed that there is no custom more conducive towards the gratification of this universal passion, than the one of ascribing to authors all the blame which is incurred by the effect, or supposed effect (for it is oftener imaginary than real), of their publications. Yet that it is grossly unjust and inconsiderate, may, I think, easily be shewn.

Are we not to take into consideration the state of mind in which a man sits down to read a book? Is it nothing if he be predisposed to imbibe its crudities or its errors? If, by a train of fortuitous events, his feelings are elevated or depressed to that degree, which must infallibly fit him to admit, with exceptionable latitude, the tenets or ideas of a bold and inconsiderate writer? If he take up the book with the professed intention of finding arguments and reasons for some course of action, or some system of conduct; if he seek to arm himself with a panoply of sophistry which has been partly engendered in his own bosom? I repeat it, like throwing on an author that malevolent censure which we sometimes do, when his work happens to differ from our established mode of thought? I answer—Yes.

It is remarkable that we readily admit the power of predisposing causes in almost all other cases. The man who robs on the highway has been gradually led, we admit, to adopt that course of life, either from the pressure of misfortune, or the influence and example of depraved associates. He who forges to injure his friend or master did it to gratify a love of extravagance, to defray expences already incurred, or to rescue himself from misery; for let proud man remember, that one half the vices of mankind owe their origin to the opulence and tyranny of the other half. I am persuaded, that more unfortunate beings are originally propelled to commit those errors which render them amenable to justice, and often its victims, by poverty and complicated misfortunes, when no one generous hand is held out to raise them up, than from any other cause whatsoever. Pure depravity, springing from inherent turpitude, is a phenomenon: man *does not* come out of the hands of his Creator so essentially corrupt as worldly sordid-minded men would persuade us. But to return.

If, then, we thus allow the power of predisposing causes in other cases (and instances might be multiplied *ad infinitum*), why should we deny their operation in this, where it is so strongly marked? Why should we impute to an author the evils his book may be said to produce, any more than to the wealthy the death of every man who is driven to a criminal action by distress? Nay, perhaps, the latter would be less objectionable than the former. If ever the case could be made out, that a man sat down in his closet with an intent and a wish to promote immorality, atheism, or political heresy, by his writings, then, and only then, can he be justly made responsible, and deserve the united censures of mankind. But observe, we must not conclude that because, in *our opinion*, a book has a tendency to either of the above, it *really* has it, and the author *bona fide* meant it to

have it. Theſe terms are relative; for what is heterodox to one, may be orthodox to another: and a chief magiſtrate may be God's delegate, according to this man's opinion, while that of another regards him merely as the creature of opinion, and the ſlave of every human infirmity. If a man firmly believe what he writes, then, with regard to himſelf, his productions are the offspring of individual truth; and he may, perhaps, ſend forth his ideas into the world from a ſacred conviction that they are calculated to improve the mind, or to ameliorate the condition of mankind. And, in that caſe, it matters not as to the reality of the thing, ſpeaking abſtractedly, whether the world regard him as a fanatic, a zealot, or an enthuſiaſt; he *is* exactly *that* which he *believes* himſelf to *be*. It is well obſerved by Aſgill, that "a blunt author, in purſuit of truth, *knows no man after the fleſh* till his chace is over. For a man to *think* what he *writes*, may beſpeak his prudence; but to *write* what he *thinks*, but opens his principles."

But it will be eaſy to illuſtrate this prediſpoſing power, ſo as to flaſh conviction on the moſt ſceptical minds.

Let us ſuppoſe, for example,—"Ovid's Art of Love" to be read by two perſons; the one ſober minded, phlegmatic, and cynical; the other gay, volatile, thoughtleſs, and amorous.—How widely different will be their conceptions and opinions of the work!

The former reads with frigid and unanimated feelings: his brow is contracted, his countenance auſtere, his poſition rigid. The varying paſſions of diſguſt, contempt, and ridicule, alternately glow upon his cheek. His mind is repelled by what, to him, appears odious and contaminated ideas: he feels no participation; his ſoul does not go with the author; his eye merely cons the page, but tranſmits no impreſſion to his heart. He deſpiſes the weak attempts to deſcribe what lives but in the moment which gives it birth: he contemns the painted image, the poor reſemblance of reality. He may, perhaps, admire the ſplendid language, the felicity of expreſſion, the elegance of metaphor, or the corruſcations of fancy, which the work contains. But, as a picture of exiſting images, it is to him but a miſerable daub.

How different the feelings of the other!

Glowing with rapture, his eye runs rapidly over the page, and his ſoul breathes in ecſtacy while he reads. Every image, every expreſſion, every idea, is treaſured up with fond delight; joy beams upon his countenance, and the half-conſcious ſmile dwells inceſſantly upon his whole face. Occaſional exclamations of delight eſcape him, while the vivid aſſociations of his mind apply each line to ſome paſt event, the fond object of his thoughts. To him it contains an epitome of all that can captivate the heart, or enſlave the mind. Its amorous conceits ruſh like wildfire through his veins, and drown him in ineffable ecſtacy: to him its beauties of language, its correctneſs of imagery, are nothing: he reads only to feel; and he feels with "keen delight" the reciprocal ideas which are excited. It ſtrengthens his conſtitutional appetences, and confirms him in thoſe purſuits which are to him the *ſummum bonum* of exiſtence.

Such would probably be the different ſenſations excited in two individuals by the peruſal of the ſame work. Yet can Ovid be cenſured by the one and applauded by the other upon equally juſt grounds? The reply is evident.

But another reaſon may be urged in vindication of an author.

A man, ſitting down to read a book, performs a voluntary action: if he diſlike it, if it offend his taſte, or irritate his feelings, let him lay it down or burn it. He is not compelled to read it; and therefore cannot blame the writer for what proceeds from his own deſires. Suppoſe I happen to take up a volume which contains the moſt indecent attacks and the moſt

virulent invectives againſt the religion which I profeſs; is it likely I ſhould continue to read what muſt give me pain? But ſay I *do read it*, in order to be convinced of its futility and blaſphemy—It matters not. From the firſt page my opinion is formed as to its demerits, and there can be no danger that I ſhould imbibe principles which I abhor. But if it happen that I agree with thoſe principles, then it muſt proceed from a previous tendency towards them; for the ſtrong diſguſt which would otherwiſe be excited in my mind could not be done away by the ſubſequent reaſonings or blandiſhments of the author.

When I hear a man complain of the dangerous tendency or the immorality of a work, and yet confeſs that he has peruſed the whole of it, I am ſtrongly tempted either to diſbelieve his aſſertion, or to doubt much the ſincerity of his profeſſed moral principles. It is ridiculous to ſuppoſe that any individual will perſiſt in inflicting pain upon himſelf; and yet *that* muſt be done by him, who, profeſſing unſullied purity and immaculate virtue, confeſſes that he has read a work which outraged in every leaf that purity and that virtue!

What ſhould we think of a man who would come and ſay, "Sir, I muſt expect you to make reparation to me, for I have been pinching my finger between your door, or burning it in your candle?" Juſt as we ought of him who complains of an author whoſe work he has voluntarily read.

Let us not indulge thoſe opinions which deal out cenſure with ſuch undiſtinguiſhing fury; let us conſider the complicated nature of evil, and that which is requiſite to conſtitute the exiſtence of it in an individual. I do not deny that books which are written to inflame the paſſions of youth, and excite inordinate deſires, are reprehenſible, and deſerve the ſevereſt caſtigation. But in all ſpeculative enquiries much may be ſaid on both ſides the queſtion, before we can ſafely aſcribe to an author malignity of motive, or ſentence him to ſeverity of cenſure. "Opinion rides upon the neck of Reaſon," was the juſt remark of an old writer; but it is a yoke which ſhe ſhould always diſencumber herſelf of whenever ſhe can.

I remain, Sir, &c.

Dec. 26, 1804. LEONTEAS.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

I SHOULD feel myſelf much obliged to ſome one of your numerous correſpondents, if he explain the following query:

Of what does *BEAUTY* conſiſt *(This term beauty ſeems to be a term too arbitrarily uſed)*? What is its exact definition? How is it, when conſidered metaphyſically? What are thoſe objects of nature which, from the deduction of minute enquiry, and the deciſion of common conſent, convey ideas of the moſt conſummate beauty in the conformation of their parts? An eſſay upon theſe heads will gratify the curioſity, and confirm the opinions, of your obedient and very humble ſervant, INQUISITOR.

For the Univerſal Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

MUCH is and has been ſaid of the aſtoniſhing powers of Maſter Betty; and I, as having been an eye-witneſs of his theatric abilities, add mine to the atteſtations of many thouſands in his praiſe. But I will not ſuffer myſelf to be ſo far influenced by the current of public opinion, as to aſſert that none, or very few others, could have aſcended, by the co-operation of genius with tuition, to an equal height in the ſcale of excellence. I know a youth, who, a few years ago (then in his 13th year), performed ſome ſcenes in Hamlet, at a ſchool in Warrington, in ſuch ſtyle, as to draw ſtreams of tears from all who heard him, and this without the advantage of a ſtage; he was merely aſſiſted by ſome temporary ſcenery, painted by himſelf, hung up in the ſchool-room. His fame ſpread for miles round; and,

with the great reluctance of his friends, he was prevailed upon, by the repeated ſolicitations of the inhabitants, to reſume the recitations for two more nights: young and old, the learned and illiterate, conſpired to reſound his encomiums. He was aſſiſted by ſeveral other ſchoolfellows in the ſubordinate parts. The verſatility of his talent was ſurpriſing: he not only was excellent in tragedy, but he was, in a conſiderable degree, ſucceſsful in comic characters; he not only gave dignity and pathos to Hamlet, ſavage ferocity to Shylock, impaſſioned firmneſs to Brutus, and ſpirited indignation to Warwick, but imitated the vivacity in the wit, and put on the airs of the ſop, the pedantic ſtiffneſs of the doctor, and the ſullen importance of the country juſtice. He was extremely fond of the amuſements of the ſtage, but was diſcouraged by his friends. He reached his excellence in the theatrical art merely by his own efforts, nor received the leaſt inſtructions from his maſter: he himſelf gave directions to his coadjutors. His relations, upon finding the fame of his acting blazed abroad, employed every exertion to huſh the matter up, whether from a ſenſe of ſhame, or a fear of the boy being ſtimulated to enter upon the ſtage, I know not. I will not heſitate to affirm, that, had he been encouraged, he would have attained perfection in the art: his advantages, both of voice, features, figure, and geſtures, were great.

Your's, &c. A. B. C. D.

Liverpool, Dec. 26, 1804.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

IN Dr. Anderſon's Recreations, we find urged as an indiſputable law of nature, "There ſhall be no waſte." That aſſertion will, in ſome meaſure, be verified, by an anſwer to Ludovicus' query in your laſt Magazine reſpecting the non-appearance of the dead carcaſſes, &c. of birds.

As all animals are compoſed of earth, ſo to earth they muſt return; nor is the feathered tribe exempt from the deſtiny which awaits all animated beings---death and corruption. Should (as not unfrequently happens) the body of a bird be left to periſh upon the earth, carnivorous animals, inſects, and other natural cauſes, tend to deſtroy the carcaſs, and remove it from our ſight; while their once-admired plumage, ſeparated and diſperſed by winds, is drawn into its native earth by

"The ſoft and tender fork of a poor worm."
SHAKESPEARE.

E. P.

Alleſley, Coventry, Feb. 6, 1805.

N. B. It may be obſerved, that the bones of birds are eaſily diſſolved, ſo that animals whoſe digeſtive faculties are not the ſtrongeſt, find ſubſiſtence in them. It ſhould be remembered, alſo, that a bird, when ſick or wounded, always retires to cover, or ſhady places.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

AS you obſerve in your well-conducted Miſcellany, that the queſtion of catholic emancipation will probably ſoon be brought forward in parliament, and as I conceive you are not miſtaken, I trouble you with a few words on the ſubject.

As far as you have ſpoken of the matter yourſelf, you have done it as becomes the liberal minded and the philoſopher. I lament with you, that any claſs of our fellow-ſubjects ſhould be excluded from a participation of our civil rights and privileges on account of their religious opinions; but with theſe affairs there is blended a certain portion of policy, which cannot, or, at leaſt, ought not, to be overlooked. What may be the poſſible effect of ſuch an indulgence as is wiſhed for, becomes a primary conſideration.

It is univerſally allowed, that the ſolemn ſhow of the Roman catholic religion is calculated to impoſe upon that claſs of perſons in whom the phyſical ſtrength of a nation repoſes;

and that this religion is better fitted for abſolute monarchy than any other. If this be admitted, as well as that it has a tendency, if foſtered, to make proſelytes and extend its influence, thoſe ought not to be called bigots or intolerants who would have the legiſlature pauſe before it ſets the active wheels of ſuch a machinery at work. While France was under revolutionary influence, religious conſiderations occupied but little of the republican minds; but as far as thoſe reformers did admit them into their diſcuſſions, it was a moot point with them, whether they ſhould not give the preference to the proteſtant religion, as one under which, or rather *with* which, liberty was better allowed to flouriſh. As ſoon as Bonaparte had reſolved in his mind to direct his views to the throne of the Cæſars, he did not heſitate a moment to give the governmental ſanction and ſupport to the catholic religion, as being better qualified to aid his views of dominion. I will beg leave to tranſcribe the ſentiments of an eminent writer, and a man of an enlarged mind, upon this important topic: "My averſion to popery," he ſays, "is grounded not only on paganiſm and idolatry, but on its being calculated for the ſupport of deſpotic power, and inconſiſtent with the genius of a free government: this I take to be its real character, which I do not, however, extend to the particular profeſſors of it, many of whom I know to be men of great probity, politeneſs, and humanity, who, through the prejudice of education, do not ſee the conſequences of what they are trained to profeſs, or, through a miſtaken point of honour, think it a duty to adhere to the religion of their anceſtors: with theſe I can live, not only in charity, but in friendſhip, without the leaſt inclination to offend them, any farther than by obſtructing all endeavours to introduce a religion amongſt us, which would neceſſarily be ruinous to the liberty of our country. Thus much I thought myſelf obliged to ſay upon the occaſion; that, while the papiſts look upon me as an enemy, they may conſider me, at leaſt, as a fair one: an enemy to the idolatrous and ſlaviſh principles of their church, but free from all prejudice or enmity to their perſons."

I truſt nothing here ſaid is incompatible with that ſpirit of civil and religious liberty which, to the honour of its conductors, your Miſcellany uniformly breathes; in which caſe I may expect a ready inſertion.

Your's, CIRCUMSPECTUS.

Weſtminſter, Jan. 24, 1805.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

WHEN a man, after patient and laborious reſearch and inveſtigation, is rationally and ſcripturally eſtabliſhed in the belief of the leading truths of chriſtianity, it is not to be expected that he will be toſſed about by every wind of doctrine. Such is the complexion of the preſent times, that it was never more neceſſary to examine the foundation on which we build for eternity; ſo numerous and ſo fatal are the innovations of the day. By many we are informed, that the ſplendid light of reaſon alone is ſufficient to conduct us to future happineſs. Some, whoſe creed extends farther, deny one eſſential part of religion, and ſome another, until, between them, they leave the thing itſelf a mere ſhadow. I am led to theſe reflections by reading, in p. 38 of your Magazine for January 1805, ſome account of a ſermon preached by the Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, before the Univerſity of Cambridge; in which that gentleman very kindly grants us a diſpenſation to believe, or reject (as may ſeem us good), the doctrine of the Trinity! A licence this, for which, with a due portion of gratitude, we are bound to thank him. But it muſt be acknowledged, that we, who have imbibed the doctrines of the eſtabliſhed church, cannot quite ſo eaſily get rid of our *prejudices* as Mr. Tyrwhitt may imagine. It is really confounding to hear ſuch language fall from the lips

of a *clergyman*, of one who has ſubſcribed the articles of his church; and I beg leave to aſk how the inconſiſtency is to be accounted for? Is there nothing diſingenuous in ſuch conduct? If ſo, the ſacred obligation of a ſolemn aſſent to a certain truth ceaſes to be binding! Mr. Tyrwhitt, it ſeems, labours to make chriſtianity plain and intelligible; and it muſt be acknowledged that he has ſucceeded; but, unfortunately, in much the ſame manner as a mechanic, who, to ſimplify a machine of complicated parts, ſhould, without ceremony, lop off its moſt neceſſary appendage! But let us take a review of the article of our church:

"There is but one living and true
" God, everlaſting, without body,
" parts, or paſſions; of infinite power,
" wiſdom, and goodneſs; the maker
" and preſerver of all things, both
" viſible and inviſible. And in u-
" nity of this Godhead there be three
" perſons of one ſubſtance, power,
" and eternity; the Father, the
" Son, and the Holy Ghoſt."

Art. I. Of Faith in the Holy Trinity.

When we hear a heterodox diſſenter denying the divinity of Chriſt, we pardon him, at the ſame moment that we pity his infirmity; for as he has not ſubſcribed to any particular ſet of doctrines, he is ſo far unſhackled, and free to embrace any that his own caprice may create. In this inſtance, therefore, the Arian and Socinian have evidently the advantage of this pious ſon of alma mater.

Mr. Tyrwhitt ſeems to conceive that, becauſe the doctrine of the Trinity is myſterious, it may be accepted or not, at pleaſure. So weak an argument cannot be expected to make many proſelytes. In this manner may the whole of the chriſtian religion be frittered away; for what part of it is not highly myſterious, and tranſcending the utmoſt ſtretch of reaſon, unaided by revelation? And if one of the articles of the church is thus rendered nugatory, it is eaſy to take the ſame liberty with the reſt of them, and to render the whole a dead letter. It is ſincerely to be hoped that ſome worthy and learned member of the national church will vindicate its inſulted article; in full expectation of which, I ſhall, for the preſent, only produce two ſcriptures (ſelected from a hundred) to eſtabliſh the doctrine in queſtion, and which cannot be explained away by all the efforts of human ingenuity. " Now he who eſtabliſheth us with you in *Chriſt*—is *God;* who hath alſo ſealed us, and given the earneſt of the *Spirit* in our hearts." 2 Cor. i, 21, 22. " The grace of our Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*, and the love of *God*, and the communion of the *Holy Ghoſt*, be with you all. Amen." 2 Cor. xiii, 14.

It is worthy of obſervation, that Mr. Tyrwhitt's aſſertion is oppoſed to the ſettled creed of multitudes in every age of the church, of the firſt conſideration for talents and learning. We might begin with the apoſtles, who, inſtead of receiving the rejectors of this doctrine into their communion, would, moſt probably, have branded them with the name of heretics. Auguſtine, Jerome, Juſtin Martyr, Irenæus, Cyprian, are but a very few, among the primitive fathers of the church, who unequivocally aſſert, and prove, the exiſtence of a Trinity. Dr. Bewiman, Lightfoot, Dr. Barrow, Baxter, Biſhop Horne, among a hoſt of divines more modern, maintain the ſame point; and how far Mr. Tyrwhitt's declaration will weigh againſt ſuch a body of evidence, let the impartial reader decide.

It would have been highly gratifying, Mr. Editor, had you informed the world how this curious ſermon was received by the univerſity. Probably the high reſpect which the moral conduct of the preacher has conciliated, and his great age, may ſave him many a literary wound; but abſolute forbearance on ſuch an occaſion would be criminal; for we are exhorted by one, whoſe wiſdom and piety were, at leaſt, equal to Mr.

Tyrwhitt's, to "contend earneſtly for the faith once delivered to the ſaints;" and that the Trinity conſtituted a part of that faith, is ſo evident, that a child cannot read the Bible without being ſtruck with it.

After all that has been ſaid, we may, perhaps, charitably hope, that this gentleman has ventured an hypotheſis in the imbecility of age, from which his mind would have revolted in more vigorous manhood.

Your Magazine being the vehicle of free diſcuſſion, you will, I doubt not, add to your favours done me, by giving theſe ſtrictures to the world.

Feb. 9, 1805. C. A. A.

RATIONAL RECREATIONS FOR MARCH.

Divine Inſtructor! thy firſt volume this,
For man's peruſal; all in *capitals!*
In moon and ſtars (heaven's golden alphabet!)
Emblaz'd to ſeize the ſight; who runs may read;
Who reads, can underſtand. 'Tis unconfin'd
To chriſtian land or jewry; fairly writ,
In language univerſal, to *mankind:*
A language lofty to the learned; yet plain
To thoſe that feed the flock, or guide the plough,
Or from its huſk ſtrike out the bounding grain.
A language, worthy the *great mind* that ſpeaks!

YOUNG.

THE object of this attempt is not to inſtruct the learned, or to propoſe dull and fatiguing ſtudies to the ignorant; but merely to point out the objects moſt capable of raiſing our aſtoniſhment, and gradually to unfold "the nightly glories of the ſkies."

On the ſixth evening of the month, the moon will be ſeen approaching the Pleiades, and at a quarter after eleven will be half a degree (or about the diſtance of her own diameter) from the brighteſt of them. On the ſeventh, about nine degrees below the moon, is Aldebaran, or the Bull's Eye (a ſtar of the firſt magnitude), ſurrounded by a number of ſmall ſtars, called the Hyades; and above the moon, in the ſame right line, is Capella, which, being alſo a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, will be readily known. On the 13th, the moon will be about five degrees below Regulus, or the Lion's Heart. On the 16th we may become acquainted with the planet Saturn, by obſerving that the moon, Saturn, and a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, called Virgin's Spike, will form a triangle, and be nearly at equal diſtances from each other. On the 21ſt the moon eclipſes a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, called Antares: the immerſion will be at ſix minutes after four in the morning, and the ſtar will continue covered by the moon one hour and twenty-five minutes.

This month preſents us with a favourable opportunity of paying our reſpects to the planet Mars: he is of a fiery red colour, and ſeems to be encompaſſed by a very groſs atmoſphere. His orbit is the next above the earth's, and he is computed to be 125 millions of miles from the ſun; being 4444 miles in diameter, or about one-fifth part ſo big as the earth: the ſun appears but half as big to him as to us, and conſequently he receives but half the light and heat which we do: though he travels at the immenſe rate of 47 millions of miles every hour, he appears to change his ſituation but a few degrees during this month. On the firſt day, he is on the meridian at 22 minutes after nine, and every following evening about three minutes ſooner than the preceding one: on the 15th, he will be on the meridian at 25 minutes after eight; and on the 31ſt, at 24 minutes after ſix.

Between ſeven and eight o'clock, in the early part of the month, Sirius, "the brighteſt of the heavenly pack," will be ſeen on the meridian, at the height of almoſt a third part of the arch between the zenith and horizon: the reader will, no doubt, be aſtoniſhed when informed, that this, though the neareſt to our ſyſtem of all the fixed ſtars, is at the diſtance of 32,000,000,000,000 miles, which is farther than a cannon-bullet would travel in ſeven millions of years. To the north-eaſt of Sirius is a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, called the leſſer Dog Star; near the zenith is ſeen Capella, which, from his poſition and

brilliancy, cannot fail of being diſtinguiſhed. Towards the end of the month, about eight o'clock, we diſtinguiſh Aldebaran and the Hyades in the weſt-ſouth-weſt; and the bright conſtellation Orion (conſiſting of no leſs than two ſtars of the firſt magnitude, four of the ſecond, beſides ſeveral of the third and fourth) declining to the weſtward.

On the 21ſt, at one in the afternoon, the ſun enters the ſign Aries, when the aſtronomical year begins: from this time alſo commences the ſacred year of the Jews, on account of the Paſſover being inſtituted at this ſeaſon of the year. On this day all the inhabitants of the earth enjoy an equal portion of day and night, and the ſun riſes nearly due eaſt, and ſets nearly due weſt. T. B.

Note: The zenith is the point over our head; the horizon, the circle which terminates our view; and the meridian, a line paſſing from the northern point of the horizon, through the zenith, to the ſouthern point of the horizon: the ſun is always on this line at noon.

MR. NOTEGORE'S DEFENCE OF HIS EMENDATION OF A PASSAGE IN HOMER.

Μη νεμεσα Ζαιοισι. THEOC.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

THE obſervations which I offered in a former number of your Miſcellany were directed to point out a manifeſt inconſiſtency between two paſſages of the Iliad, and to obviate that contradiction by a tranſpoſition of one word. A writer, under the ſignature of "Ordevex," has animadverted upon my alteration with ſingular infelicity of argument: he firſt of all, without any qualification, admits the incoherency of the reſpective paſſages with one another, and then, immediately afterwards, makes it matter of queſtion and doubt whether they may not be conſiſtent; becauſe, in Pope's tranſlation of the paſſage, the word καθενδε is made to bear the ſignification of "reclined." So that, upon the authority of Pope alone, he would ſet aſide the uniform and legitimate ſenſe of the word ευδω, which does and muſt denote nothing of leſs ſignificancy than an actual "conſopiation of the ſenſes," (as Johnſon would have expreſſed it), and make the meaning of the original correct and conſiſtent by a very unhappy effort of bungling indexterity. I had thought, Sir, that, at this time of day, it would not have been neceſſary to inform any ſcholar who affects an acquaintance with Homer and his tranſlator, that the "Twickenham bee," as Gilbert Wakefield called him, is very notoriouſly deficient in ſuitable fidelity to his author; and that, conſequently, an intimate and literal apprehenſion of Homer cannot be collected from his paraphraſtic exhibition. Nay, it is my perſuaſion that our poet, far from diſcerning with ſuitable promptitude the original language of the author, whom he undertook to diſplay in an Engliſh dreſs, was not ſo familiarly acquainted, even with the Latin tongue, as to form an inſtantaneous conception of a ſentence by reading Homer in the Latin interpretation of him, that accompanies the ſchool editions; by which expreſſion I underſtand ſuch a ready conception of a paſſage as would enable a reader to give an adequate tranſlation of it with a fidelity that ſuperceded a repeated and laborious peruſal; a peruſal altogether incompatible, it muſt be allowed, with a timely execution of ſo long a work. Nothing, moreover, can more loudly proclaim his ignorance of the Greek, or, if he were acquainted with it, his inexcuſable negligence in omitting to conſult it, than the moſt vicious pronunciation of proper names throughout the poem; ſo miſtaking and confounding even the long and ſhort vowels, as to prove, when he is right, he is right only by accident. I, therefore, give very little credence to the

expreſs teſtimony of Pope himſelf in his imitation of the ſecond epiſtle of the ſecond book of Horace:

> Bred up at home, full early I began
> To read in Greek the wrath of Peleus' ſon;

if he meant thereby to imply that his future years were dedicated, in a ſimilar way, to the proſecution of Græcian literature. But as theſe obſervations may be conſidered by ſome of your readers as a preſumption bordering on ſacrilege towards the memory of this great and extraordinary man, I will ſpecify, from amid a myriad that might be produced, one or two inſtances which manifeſt his very ſlender knowledge of the original language of Homer. The notation of ſuch infidelity has its uſe, in cautioning thoſe who are unacquainted with Greek againſt the overſights and miſtakes of Pope, and in quickening, likewiſe, the diligence, and exciting the ambition, of future adventurers, by ſhewing the inefficiency of the fineſt genius, unſeconded by every auxiliary of art and learning. I had intended to annex ſome comments to theſe few inſtances, but as I ſhould thereby extend to an unwarrantable length a letter on ſuch an unintereſting ſubject as a point of polemical criticiſm, I ſhall be content to refer your readers, for an example of Pope's groſs and palpable miſpronunciation of proper names, to Iliad, b. ii, ver. 756 and 770; and to the Odyſſ. b. iii, ver. 575, and b. xii, 483. For inſtances of careleſs and inaccurate tranſlation, they may turn to Iliad, b. iii, ver. 280, and Odyſſ. b. xii, ver. 485. But, now, Sir, it is high time to turn again to the letter of your correſpondent. Although he is contented, "good eaſy man," to follow the guidance of Pope, and conſider "reclined" a literal and accredited tranſlation of καθευδε, yet he cannot, forſooth, reſiſt the opportunity of exhibiting his ingenuity in conjectural emendation, and takes his leave of you with propoſing a ſubſtitution of the word καθιζε for that of καθευδε. Now, Sir, the only reſemblance, in any reſpect, that I can diſcover between theſe two words is, that they both begin with a κ. But Ordevex ſays, with an oracular importance of deciſion, that "καθιζε ſignifies ſedeo, *or recumbo.*" Mr. Locke has told us, that a book is its own beſt commentary. Let us, then, look into Homer, and ſee if we can any where find καθιζε bearing the interpretation of "recumbo." It occurs thirty-four times throughout the Iliad and Odyſſey, and in no one ſingle inſtance does it imply that ſort of poſture or inclination of the body on a couch which Ordevex would affix to it; and although it is a word of various and comprehenſive ſignification, I am not acquainted with any author who meant to have it tranſlated by "recumbo." In Homer it ſeldom means any thing more than ſimply *to ſit down:* we have αγορην δε καθιζωμεσθα, Ody. b. i, ver. 272; εν πρυμνη καθιζετο, Od. b. xv, ver. 285; ενθα καθιζομενος μενναι χρονον, Od. b. vi, ver. 295; παρ Διι πατρι καθιζετο, Il. xxiv, ver. 100. And a variety of other paſſages might be brought forward, in which the word cannot be correctly conſtrued by any other interpretation. But, then, it ſometimes has other ſignifications. In Thucydides, for inſtance, it has reference to the arrangement of an army; καθισαν τον στρατον: and in his ſixth book, it means to beſiege; καθιζουσιν επι την μητροπολιν καλεμενην. In Plutarch it is uſed in another acceptation; συγ κλητον καθιζειν, "cogere ſenatum."* And in the clouds of Ariſtophanes we find it uſed in a ſimilar ſenſe; δικαστηριον καθιζειν. But amid the variety of different meanings which claſſical authors have attached to the word, I defy your correſpondent to bring forward any authority upon which his application of it may be ſanctioned or authoriſed. Thus much, Sir, I have thought it neceſſary to ſay in reply to the flimſy and futile interference of Ordevex; and, methinks, it may be

* Or, "Cogere concilium," a Virgilian phraſe.

added, with no unbecoming arrogance, that I have effectually eſtabliſhed the ſolid and unſhaken propriety of my own correction.

I ſhould now, Sir, deem an apology neceſſary to your readers for the intruſion of theſe obſervations, did I not think the importance of the ſubject a ſufficient atonement for the length of my letter. I know that it has been very much the faſhion, not only among the thoughtleſs and ſuperficial, but with men of vaſt attainments and ſplendid talents, to hold up verbal critics to ridicule, and ſometimes even to reproach; and Johnſon himſelf has ſpoken of them in his Rambler, No. 176, in a very unjuſtifiable ſtyle of deriſion. They have been ſtigmatized with appellations of the loweſt kinds; ſuch as abject drudges, porters in the republic of letters, and, of courſe, their works have been regarded as nothing more than the ſcaffolding of literature. Believe me, however, that verbal criticiſm has never been deſpiſed ſincerely by any man who was capable of cultivating it ſucceſsfully; and if the comparative dignity of any kind of learning is to be meaſured by the talents of thoſe who are moſt diſtinguiſhed by the acquiſition of it, philology will hold no inconſiderable rank in the various and ſplendid claſſes of human knowledge. For my part, I moſt perfectly agree with Muretus, when he ſays: "Quotidie magis intelligo, verum eſſe id quod ſemper exiſtimavi, nullam mendam eſſe tam puſillam, quam non permagni interſit---tolli et *corrigi*." And if, as Longinus ſays, criticiſm be the laſt acquiſition of much experience, πολλης πειρας τελευταιον επιγιγνημα, a pre-eminence in ſuch a ſcience muſt neceſſarily require great extent and variety of information, a powerful ſtrength of memory, and vaſt as well as various efforts of reflection and reſearch. Let not, then, the high and holy office of criticiſm be profaned, on the one hand, by the feeble ridicule of thoſe who are wholly ignorant and uninformed, nor violated, on the other, by the intruſion of ſuperficial ſcioliſts and ſcribblers, who, with unwary and impertinent officiouſneſs, would attempt to touch, with a reforming hand, the ſacred relics of claſſical antiquity. Both claſſes are equally miſchievous, though certainly not equally culpable: of the one it may be ſaid, in the plain but emphatical words of Quintilian: "Damnant quod non intelligunt;" and to the other may be applied the ſarcaſtic retort of Gibbon to his antagoniſt, Mr. Davies, though with ſomewhat more juſtice than it was preferred on that occaſion by the angry hiſtorian---that they preſume to write before they have begun to read. I, therefore, would ſeriouſly and ſincerely exhort Ordevex, and ſuch empty ſmatterers in Greek, not to collect their idea of the majeſtic and tremendous torrent of Homeric diction from the pretty and harmonious caſcade of Pope, nor to truſt to the faulty and fallacious aſſiſtance of Latin tranſlators. "Nolo, inquam," ſays an eloquent and mighty ſcholar, "ut perfido alienæ induſtriæ ſubſidio male riſi incerta pro certis captarent; vellem potius ut omnia marte proprio elaborata ſuperare diſcant, diſcere, ingenii ſui vires periclitari, et ex ipſis demum fontibus derivatam orationis Atticæ puritatem et ακριβειαν omni ſtudio exquirere et haurire." See Bart. Opuſc. Miſc., p. 150. GAUNT NOTEGORE.

Oxford, Feb. 7, 1805.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

THE late generous and highly liberal voluntary contributions made in this city for the ſeamen who have ſuffered in ſupport of the honour of the Engliſh flag, and the families of ſuch as have or may fall a ſacrifice in the ſervice of their country, demonſtrate the high eſtimation in which our brave tars are held by Britons of every deſcription.

This noble ſpirit of liberality to a body of men of the moſt eſſential importance to our country, ſhould, as every

conſiderate mind muſt acknowledge, be accompanied with an earneſt deſire, on every account, to protect them from every ſpecies of impoſition and oppreſſion, and to ſecure to them and their families their juſt rights.

I know of no deſcription of men who, independently of the ſervices they render the community, poſſeſs ſtronger claims to the protection of government. Their profeſſion, which neceſſarily occaſions their abſence, often for a great length of time from their native land, furniſhes opportunities to thoſe who poſſeſs their property to injure and defraud them, as well as thoſe who depended on their exertions for ſupport.

Their caſe is certainly peculiarly hard, when compared to other collective bodies, moſt of whom have commonly ſome fund to enable them to ſeek protection from the laws of their country. The ſailor has none: individually he muſt ſupport his right; and the very means which would aſſiſt him in contending for it, are withheld, and applied to ſubvert his claims.

It has often been a matter of ſurpriſe to me, that the very great injuſtice theſe men experience from thoſe to whom they depute the charge of their earnings, ſhould have eſcaped the notice of all our great champions in the cauſe of humanity, not one of whom, as I recollect, has ſtood forth as their advocate, and juſtly repreſented the hardſhips they ſuſtain.

There exiſts in this great city, and our principal ſeaport towns, a ſet of men who live in ſplendor, and "fare ſumptuouſly every day;" who hold a rank of reſpectability, and uſually accumulate much wealth; an intimate acquaintance with whoſe cuſtomary mode of conduct, will, I am perſuaded, excite ſentiments of abhorrence *in every liberal mind:* for, as a celebrated poet has obſerved,

"Vice is a monſter of ſuch hideous mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be ſeen."

I ſhall, Mr. Editor, ſpecify ſome of the artifices adopted by moſt of theſe perſons to accompliſh their purpoſes, whereby they are enabled rapidly to acquire fortunes of great extent: the perſons to whom I allude may be denominated *naval ſtewards*, and, too generally, deſerve to be ſtigmatized as the oppreſſors of our *brave tars*, their *widows* and *orphans*.

It is againſt theſe oppreſſors the cry of diſtreſs is heard; 'tis they who cauſe the tears of the widow to *flow;* it is they, who, to increaſe their ill-gotten wealth, withhold the hard-earned wages of the brave ſeaman; who ſuffer the relict of the gallant officer to languiſh in poverty and obſcurity, without protection, without ſupport, a prey to all thoſe bitter reflections which her reduced ſtate, contraſted with her former, muſt naturally *excite;* obliged to ſue at the door of her relentleſs, unfeeling ſteward, to obtain *that* to which ſhe is juſtly entitled; expoſed to cool contempt, and *all* the "*inſolence* of *office*."

However highly coloured this view of the oppreſſion which the relatives of ſailors meet with may appear, yet the truth of it is confirmed by *too many* living inſtances. They almoſt univerſally retain large ſums paid to them by the king's proctor!

How, it may be aſked, do theſe men contrive to procraſtinate their payments, and ſupport their injuſtice?

I anſwer,---The plea of not having received the money is ſet up, for ſome months, probably, until its falſehood is too *palpable* to ſerve their turn. Another they frequently reſort to, for their intention is, by any means, to gain time: although they acknowledge the receipt of the money, and profeſs an intention that a ſpeedy diſtribution ſhall take place, yet they pretend that unexpected difficulties have occurred in the buſineſs, and contrive to let months and months, if not years, *elapſe*, for the tempting advantage of receiving the *intereſt* or *dividends* they obtain from the capital in hand.

But there is another deception they

find beſt ſerve their purpoſe: they ſtate they cannot make a payment of the whole prize-money due, as it is uncertain how another captured veſſel may turn out; that their account with the proctor is very large; and that, for their own ſecurity, they muſt keep part of their preſent receipts to anſwer future contingencies. *Thus* they make but partial payments, and ever retain a large proportion of the receipts, which, with the accumulations, ought to have been ſhared amongſt the legal claimants.

Theſe are generally mere ſubterfuges, altogether unfounded, and reſorted to from diſhoneſt views; but, however reprehenſible and criminal ſuch conduct may be, I am ſorry to ſay, it is winked at by thoſe who are well acquainted with the evil, though thouſands daily ſuffer by it.

The propriety of entirely preventing theſe men from receiving prize-money did lately obtain the notice, and for a ſhort time engage the attention, of the legiſlature; but I do not hear that any effectual remedy has been, or is likely to be, adopted for this purpoſe.

It is ſurely of conſiderable importance that ſomething effectual ſhould be done to prevent this criminal delay in paying of prize-money, and doing complete juſtice to a moſt deſerving part of the community.

There are, Mr. Editor, ſome good men in all profeſſions: general cenſure, and unlimited condemnation, are what I neither mean nor approve. Though long in the naval ſervice, I have no perſonal view in thus laying my thoughts on this ſubject, through the channel of your valuable work, before the public. But, be aſſured, I have had many opportunities of noticing, with regret, the acts of injuſtice I have ſpecified, and which I earneſtly wiſh may be prevented in future.

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant, SPECULUM.

Feb. 9, 1805.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

[Continued from p. 39]

QUEST. I. Which are the moſt important epochs between the deſtruction of the temple of Jeruſalem by the Chaldeans and the birth of Chriſt?

This period contains ſome of the moſt important events in the hiſtory of the world. In it were ſeen the four great monarchies which have produced ſuch effects on the deſtinies of mankind. The Babyloniſh monarchy was near its meridian ſplendor at the beginning of this period; but its doom was ſealed, and the choſen hero was born, who was to level its proud honours with the duſt. The Perſian empire roſe on its fall: but the ſucceſſors of Cyrus were unworthy to hold the reins of ſo vaſt an empire; and the rapidity of Alexander's conqueſts teſtify how degenerate had become the deſcendants of the warlike inhabitants of Perſia by the enjoyment of the luxuries of the Eaſt. The Grecian monarchy having ſupplanted the Perſian, and made the generals of the conquering army princes of the Eaſt, ſcarcely was acquainted with the people riſing at that time, and laying the foundations for an empire far ſuperior in extent to that of any of its predeceſſors. The power of the Greeks was overthrown by the Romans, and the temple of Janus was ſhut, when the Prince of Peace was born; and the Babylonians, Perſians, and Greeks, bowed to the yoke of Auguſtus, and Rome was the metropolis of the civiliſed world.

In this period, therefore, we are to look for epochs which diſtinguiſh the hiſtory of various nations: but as we have followed the records of the Jews in their various viciſſitudes to their firſt captivity, we will confine ourſelves, for the preſent, to the few things of importance which relate to them in their fallen and dependent ſtate, preceding the ſecond captivity, which has marked them for the moſt degraded people upon the earth. The

firſt epoch, then, is, their return from Babylon and eſtabliſhment in their own country, under their own laws, and in dependence on the Perſian monarch; the dedication of the temple, after the perſecution of Antiochus, by Judas, one of the Maccabees; the profaning of the temple by Pompey; the taking of Jeruſalem by Herod the Great, who thus poſſeſſed himſelf of the government, under the name of king, and protection of the Romans; the converſion of Judea into a Roman province.

The firſt epoch took place in the year before Chriſt five hundred and thirty-five, when, by the death of Darius, Cyrus became ſole emperor of the Perſians, and iſſued a proclamation for the reſtoration of the Jews, and the rebuilding of the temple. It is remarkable, that this accompliſhes a prophecy which declared that the captivity of the Jews ſhould be of ſeventy years' duration; and, if we aſſume the beginning of this captivity to be in the fourth year of Jehoiakim, then the ſeventy years expire in this firſt year of Cyrus; or, if we aſſume the commencement of the captivity to have been in the eleventh year of Zedekiah, when the city and temple were deſtroyed, then our ſeventy years end with the decree of Darius, confirming the original decree of Cyrus, as againſt the execution of it had been placed ſome obſtructions.

By this latter decree the Jews were placed in a ſtate of ſecurity; by degrees they were raiſed to ſome kind of conſequence: and when Alexander had taken Tyre, their high prieſt was poſſeſſed of ſuch dignity, that he was treated with reſpect by that mighty conqueror. When his empire was divided, Syria fell to the part of Antiochus, and Egypt to the part of Ptolemy. Judea, ſituated in the midway between theſe governments, would naturally be expoſed to the dangers of ſuch a ſituation. The perſecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, of thoſe who refuſed to ſacrifice to idols, of which the Jewiſh nation has had the utmoſt abhorrence ſince the Babyloniſh captivity, rouſed the people to feats of valour, which would be ſcarcely credible, if the hiſtory of man did not teach us, by many inſtances, what may be done by patriotiſm, and by the energies of a people fighting for liberty againſt the diſcipline of a mercenary army under the banners of a tyrant, and fighting for pay. Judas Maccabeus, as he is called, cleared the country of its deſperate enemies, and laid the baſis of the greatneſs of the Aſmonæan family. Having recovered Jeruſalem, and purified it, he dedicated the temple anew to Him alone who is the god of the whole earth, in the year before Chriſt one hundred and ſixty-five; and from that time the religious ceremonies of the temple were conducted, for a long ſeries of years, with the uſual ſolemnities. The memorial of this dedication of the temple is ſtill kept up in a ſolemn feſtival by the preſent Jews.

The heroical acts of the Maccabees gave a ſplendor for a long time to the Jewiſh name; but, at laſt, faction made its way into the family, and the all-conquering arms of the Romans interfered to ſettle their differences. Pompey added to the celebrity of his other victories in the Eaſt the taking of Jeruſalem and its temple. His curioſity led him to examine every part of the latter building, and to enter into its moſt ſacred receſſes, into which even none but the high prieſt could, according to the law, be admitted, and that only once in the year. Pompey entered into, and thus profaned, the temple, in the year before Chriſt ſixty-three; and though he had a full view of all its treaſures, and there were in it above two thouſand talents, he left every thing untouched, and was ſtruck with ſuch awe at what he had ſeen, that he ordered the prieſts to make a ſolemn purification, and to continue their ſacrifices and worſhip in the manner preſcribed by

their law. It is remarkable, that to this time Pompey had enjoyed a courſe of uninterrupted proſperity, and from this time his affairs declined, and he came to an untimely end.

The Romans, having once entered into a country, ſeldom reſigned their claims to ſuperiority over it, but frequently allowed it to be governed by kings, or by any other form, to which it had been accuſtomed. The Aſmonæan family ſtill preſerved a ſhare in the government; but Herod of Idumea ſupplanted it, and, by his intrigues at Rome, procured from the ſenate the title of King of Judea. The kingdom thus given to him he took poſſeſſion of, three years after, by his valour, having taken the city of Jeruſalem thirty-ſeven years before the birth of Chriſt, and in a moſt cruel manner deſtroyed the laſt male branch of the Aſmonæans, and thus precluded any contention with that family for the crown.

The Jews, during the reign of Herod, may, notwithſtanding his cruelty and tyranny, be ſaid to have been a flouriſhing people; and, though they acknowledged the ſuperiority of the Romans, they ſtill retained the form of an independent government. This laſt pretenſion to the remains of antient dignity was deſtroyed in the ſixth year after the birth of Chriſt, when Judea was reduced to the ſtate of a province. On the death of Herod, Archelaus, his ſon, went to Rome, to obtain from the emperor the confirmation of his title to the crown; but having, with great humility, and ſome reſtrictions, obtained it, he made ſuch an ill uſe of his power, that he was baniſhed by Auguſtus to the city of Vienne, in Gaul, and all his goods were confiſcated. Thus the birth of Chriſt took place whilſt Judea was a kingdom, and it loſt its independence ſoon after his birth, which to this time the nation has not been able to recover: and it is remarkable, that an antient prophecy ſeemed to indicate this event, that the Jews ſhould poſſeſs their own forms of government till the coming of their Meſſiah.

Queſt. II. To what reflections do theſe epochs give riſe?

We cannot reflect on the reſtoration of the Jews to their own country without admiration of the ways of Providence to that nation. They were the choſen people; yet they were, in their origin, ſuffered to fall into the moſt abject ſtate of ſlavery. From this they were reſcued in a moſt wonderful manner, and put into poſſeſſion of a moſt flouriſhing country: their vices threw them from it; yet they were ſuffered to return, and to become, though in an inferior ſtate, a powerful people.

Having remarked theſe changes, and contemplating the preſent ſtate of this people, we can ſcarcely doubt that they are reſerved for ſome great and important purpoſes. They are to be found in all parts of the world, retaining the utmoſt veneration for their law, and carrying their obſervation of it to the moſt troubleſome minuteneſs. Their copies are preſerved with ſuch care, that, in the two ſynagogues in London, the one in Duke's Place, the other in Bevis Marks, there is ſcarcely any difference between thoſe uſed in the ſynagogues; though there is every reaſon to believe, that, till the ſixteenth century, there was no communication between the two ſects, the one having travelled, in the courſe of fifteen hundred years, from the eaſt by Poland and Germany into Britain; the other by the ſouth through Africa and Spain into this country.

We can ſcarcely conceive that the people we read of in the times of the Maccabees, and under the kings, were the ſame nation. Before the captivity, they fell into the groſſeſt idolatry, and the worſhip of a new object was eaſily admitted. After the captivity, the utmoſt ſeverity of torture could not induce them to taſte prohibited food, or to burn incenſe at the altars of the heathen gods. The exhortations of prophets had little effect

during their life-time: to worſhip more perſons than one, as gods, was ridiculed by the prophets as the higheſt degree of folly; yet a captivity of ſeventy years was neceſſary to give force to their exhortations. All the perſecution of Antiochus could not, however, now change their determined reſolution: they would acknowledge only one perſon to be their god; and their zeal in his ſervice compenſated for the deluſions of their forefathers.

Are we to attribute the forbearance of Pompey to ſuperſtition, to a real regard for the true God, or to a wiſh to ingratiate himſelf with the conquered people? The latter opinion we cannot embrace, becauſe he knew that his action was, in their eyes, the moſt atrocious that could be performed, and which could never be pardoned. That he had any idea that the God of the Jews differed from thoſe of other nations, we can hardly imagine; his ſituation in life ſcarcely gave him much opportunity for enquiry, and in ſuch enquiries he was probably little intereſted: yet men in the higheſt rank have been overcome by ſuperſtition; and it is not improbable that he felt an awe, for which he could not account, at the different appearance of the ſacred receſſes from that in all other temples he had viſited. Not long ago, a Jew and a Chriſtian entered into a plot to rob a church of two large ſilver candleſticks, which ſtood on the altar. The Chriſtian was to ſeize the candleſticks; and, in the dead of the night, he entered the church, had his hand upon one of them, but his heart failed him, and he returned without his prize. Laughed at by the Jew for his ſcruples, he made another attempt on another night: he reached the altar; but his hands had ſcarcely touched the candleſtick, when his heart again failed him, and he gave up the enterpriſe. The great Pompey felt, probably, in the ſame manner; and great minds, who can commit murders and robberies without end, who diſregard the image of their Maker ſtanding before them, may be overcome by that which, conſidering the enormity of their preceding crimes, is of trifling importance.

Judea, whilſt it was under the dominion of Herod, can be conſidered as little more than a Roman province, and ſoon after it became one; and thus the Jewiſh nation, having ſerved the great purpoſe for which it was ſelected, namely, to point out to mankind their promiſed King and Head, was prepared for that fall, which was to deſtroy them as an independent people, and to aboliſh their rites and ceremonies. This ſingular ſituation of the world muſt neceſſarily ſtrike the attention of every one profeſſing to be a Chriſtian; and whilſt we condemn the folly and bigotry of the Jews in rejecting Him who was the honour and glory of their nation, we muſt reflect on the ſtrange notions that have been ſince adopted by Chriſtians, and have prevented the increaſe of his Saviour's kingdom. The Jews were aſhamed of a man who appeared before them without any outward marks of grandeur, and whoſe religion conſiſted in the worſhip of his God in truth and ſincerity: and Chriſtians have fallen into the ſame error, endeavouring, by awkward ſplendour and various ceremonies and ſtrange fancies, to improve upon the ſimple model left by their Maſter, and have, by their diſputes, imitated the factious Jews in the decline of their kingdom.

Queſt. III. Which are the principal occurrences that deſerve to be remembered in the reign of Charles the Second and James the Second?

This portion of our hiſtory now occupies the time of one of our chief ſtateſmen, and from his pen we may expect a lively and animated deſcription of all the evils attending the attempt to eſtabliſh royal prerogative above the laws. The events of the life of this great ſtateſman might, perhaps, have afforded leſſons of greater utility, in the preſent times, to this

country: but we may reaſonably hope, that, in the review of paſt times, his own will not be forgotten. The pretended plots of the papiſts, and of the whigs in union with Ruſſel and Sidney; the real plot of Charles the Second, in union with France, againſt his own country; the ſuppreſſion of Monmouth's rebellion, and the cruelties of Jefferies, and the aſſociation of the true lovers of their country to bring in the Prince of Orange, and to hurl the tyrant James the Second from his throne; theſe are points in our hiſtory which our ſtateſman will, we doubt not, dilate upon with the greateſt ſatisfaction to his readers.

The attachment of James, when Duke of York, to the popiſh religion, naturally created a jealouſy of its influence in the kingdom; but it was faction which ſpread the reports of its alarming increaſe, and that the papiſts, ſo few in number, had combined together to overthrow the government. That faction could ſo blind the eyes of the people in general, is a curious and important fact; and there cannot be a doubt that many ſeriouſly believed that there were ſchemes in agitation which countenanced the Rye-houſe plot, and the idle tales of Oates and his aſſociates. It is the more curious, that the diſſenters, who were equal ſufferers, ſhould be led away by the ſame cry: but there is no telling to what lengths people will run, when they are carried away by their own fears, increaſed by the deluſion of others. That theſe fictions of plots ſhould receive ſo much countenance by any that had regard for real liberty, we muſt lament; yet we are the leſs inclined to be ſurpriſed at the ſeverity of Charles, when the great inſtigators of the outcry againſt the catholics were themſelves brought under ſimilar ſuſpicions, and convicted by a jury of the country. He would, and probably many others did, exclaim, on ſuch an occaſion, that

——— Nec lex eſt juſtior ulla
Quam necis artifices arte perire ſuâ.

Of Charles's guilt there ſeems to be little doubt; and ſtrange muſt have been his infatuation, when, to make himſelf the deſpot at home, he could ſink ſo low as to receive a bribe from France. The ſcheme was evidently not feaſible, and only embittered his reign: but if he could be guilty of ſuch folly, that folly was ſtill more glaring afterwards, in the conduct of his ſon the Duke of Monmouth, who could entertain the ſlighteſt hopes of aſcending the throne by the help of a few troops only, and when James had not ſhewn that extreme folly in which he ſurpaſſed his brother. Such wretches as theſe juſtified the aſſociation formed againſt them by the heads of the firſt families of Britain, who ſeemed to have taken every precaution for the ſucceſs of their undertaking: yet an accident might have diſconcerted them; and they, whoſe memory is extolled to the ſkies for the ſalvation of their country, might have periſhed by the hands of the executioner, and their noble darings been ſtigmatiſed as treaſon.

Queſt. IV. To what reflections do theſe occurrences give riſe?

We cannot reflect on the plots in Charles's reign without lamenting the credulity of our countrymen, and the eaſe with which they are ſo frequently impoſed upon. Thus Sacheverell was once cried up as a patriot; and not long ago, many believed that there was a plot formed againſt the preſent king's life, which now is univerſally believed to have been a fiction of baſe minds, and is juſtly derided under the name of the pop-gun plot. Theſe ſchemes to delude the people cannot be reprobated in too ſtrong colours: the authors of them, when detected, ought to be held up to the higheſt degree of infamy: but, at the ſame time, the people themſelves ſhould be very much on their guard not to credit too eaſily rumours by which the worthieſt of their countrymen may be rendered incapable of uſing their talents to the benefit of the public.

Every one will be ready to inveigh againſt the meanneſs of Charles the Second, in receiving a bribe from

France: yet is there not as great meanneſs in any member of the Houſe of Commons or Lords, who receives a bribe from a miniſter to ſupport his deſigns? Bribery is a deſpicable meanneſs both in him who offers and him who receives the bribe: but, of the two characters, that is the worſt, of him, who, knowing the neceſſities of another, takes the advantage of them to degrade him, and make him ſubſervient to the baſeſt purpoſes. A houſe of commons which ſhould ſee ſuch a wretch ſeated among them, ſhould ſhun him, as we do an individual addicted to unnatural crimes.

We cannot too much commend the heroiſm of the brave men who introduced William the Third into this country, and ſet him upon the throne which his father-in-law had forfeited by his crimes. They evidently proved that they had a real regard for the country, by the pains they took to prevent, in future, thoſe animoſities which had been the cauſe of ſo much confuſion between king and people. They ſet the proper bounds to the prerogative and the rights of the people; or, rather, they laid down, in deciſive terms, a ſtandard by which each might be appreciated, and which, in fact, was equally binding, according to the conſtitution of this country, before it had received the ſanction of parliament. Thus theſe heroes left a bleſſing to their poſterity, and which every Engliſhman ſhould regard as the deareſt privilege of his birth-right.

Queſt. V. What are the advantages and diſadvantages of the preſent conical-ſhaped wheels uſed by our broad-wheel waggons?

Among the circumſtances which ſtruck our travellers, in the embaſſy to the Emperor of China, with great aſtoniſhment, was the contraſt in the facilities of travelling by land and by water. Whilſt the great canal preſented to them one of the moſt ſtupendous works ever undertaken and executed by man, the roads through large provinces were ſcarcely paſſable, and no attention ſeemed to be paid to the conveniencies of land carriage. Nothing ought to ſurpriſe us in any ſtate: the greateſt inconſiſtencies, as they are to be found in almoſt every individual, are as glaring in every country. If any perſon, on ſeeing a gardener rolling his gravel walks, which were kept in the higheſt order and perfection, were to ſtep up to him, and gravely recommend a great improvement in the art of rolling walks, by exchanging his cylindrical roller for a conical one, what reception would he meet with? Would he not be laughed at for his pains? Would not the gardener tell him, that the intention of rolling the walks was to keep them compact and even, and that his conical roller would tear them to pieces? would drag in ſome parts, and roll in others? grind ſome ſtones, and widen inſtead of contracting the ſpace between others? that walks thus rolled would let in the rain in various places, to ſpoil them, inſtead of its flowing away with eaſe from a hard and compact ſurface? In ſhort, every one ſees the abſurdity of the thing; and there is not a man in the kingdom who would not laugh at the idea of employing conical rollers on his garden walks.

What! would the King, Lords, and Commons of the United Kingdom, in Parliament aſſembled, laugh at the propoſal, that all their garden walks, and walks in plantations, and roads in pleaſure-grounds, ſhould henceforward be rolled only with conical rollers, or rollers made in the ſhape of a ſugar-loaf! How comes it to paſs, then, that their viſible faculties are not excited every time they paſs by a broad-wheel waggon, and ſee four conical rollers, with an immenſe weight upon them, tearing the road to pieces? Nay, ſo far from laughing are they at this ridiculous ſight, that they give, by a ſolemn act, encouragement to theſe road-ruining rollers, by allowing to them certain privileges in paſſing through the turnpike. We need not, then, wonder at the inconſiſtency of the Chineſe in neglecting their

roads, whilſt, with all the opportunity of making good roads in this kingdom, we ſuffer to paſs upon them wheels which were made on purpoſe, a Chineſe would ſay, to injure and ruin them.

Whatever effect would be produced, in a degree, upon a garden walk by a ſugar-loaf roller, the ſame, in proportion, is produced upon the road by the conical wheel. From the ſhape of this wheel, a point in the rim neareſt to the waggon moves at a different rate from a point in the rim at the fartheſt diſtance from the waggon, and of courſe, as the whole wheel muſt move, part of it will roll, and part drag. This muſt have an effect both upon the horſes and the road; for, if the four wheels be all dragged, there muſt be a greater number of horſes to draw the waggon: if none dragged, but every part rolled as in the cylindrical roller, fewer horſes would be wanted. The expence to the kingdom, in the difference of horſes that are now uſed for broad-wheel waggons, and what would be uſed if they all moved on cylindrical wheels, is immenſe, amounting to far more than a million of money. The wear and tear of the roads is alſo prodigiouſly great; for, if cylindrical wheels were uſed, they would act as rollers to the roads, binding and cementing them; whereas the conical wheels are every where looſening and deſtroying them. The reader may ſee the effect of theſe wheels to great advantage, when, after a hard rain, one of theſe waggons is moving over the pavement in London: he will ſee, by the opening of the ſtones, what is daily produced in every part of the kingdom. As the broad-wheel waggon is now every where injuring the roads, the quantity of horſes and carts, and materials to repair the miſchief they are making, is immenſe; all of which would not only be ſaved by the uſe of cylindrical wheels, but much more; for, the cylindrical wheel being beneficial to the road, materials would be wanted to repair only that wear and tear which is produced by time.

A very experienced mechanic, Mr. Cummings, has purſued this ſubject to a great extent, and has communicated his thoughts to the public in a pamphlet, on the reſpective advantages and diſadvantages of the cylindrical and conical-ſhaped wheels, which deſerves the attention of the legiſlature, as well as of every waggoner, wheelwright, farmer, and gentleman of landed property. He has alſo inſtituted a ſet of ingenious experiments, which brings the ſubject down to a level with the meaneſt capacity. He ſhews, by different weights, the different force that is required to move the ſame waggon placed on conical or on cylindrical wheels; and by long ſlips, on which the waggon moves, ſhews its effects upon the road according to the ſhape of the wheels: for, if the wheels are cylindrical, theſe ſlips retain their poſition; whereas, if they are conical, the poſition is changed. The commiſſioners of the turnpike-road between Kenſington and Turnham Green would do well to attend theſe experiments; for, though they are at an immenſe expence, the road is a diſgrace to the metropolis, and will continue to be ſo as long as the ſame materials are employed to repair, and conical wheels, with an immenſe load upon them, are ſuffered to deſtroy the road. The remedy for this evil is ſimple and plain: it is merely to enact, that a broad-wheeled waggon ſhall have no advantage over a narrow-wheeled waggon, unleſs its wheels are of the preſent breadth, and made in the ſhape of a garden roller.

Queſt. VI. What is Popery?

This queſtion deſerves, in the preſent times, peculiar attention. In the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries, it was diſcuſſed with all the warmth of paſſion on both ſides; and there are ſome in the preſent days, who, led away by theſe arguments, impute to popery a vaſt variety of opinions (many of them really being pernici-

ous to a ſtate), with which it is not at all connected. Moſt proteſtant writers, and particularly the clergy of the church of England, have fallen into this error: the latter from the prejudices of their ſect, from forming their opinions from books merely, and from want of acquaintance with the manners, cuſtoms, hiſtory, and opinions of the great and varying body of the catholics in Europe, impute to them tenets held by them in as great deteſtation as by the proteſtants. One would think it impoſſible that the Engliſh clergy could have aſſerted ſuch things from their pulpits, and that they ſhould be ſwallowed by the people; and that the catholics of England ſhould be obliged, in addition to the denial of maintaining ſuch doctrines, to prove, by the concurrent teſtimony of learned univerſities in various parts of Europe, that no ſuch doctrines are maintained by the catholic church: for, by croſſing a channel not thirty miles over, every one might, before the French revolution, have received a full confutation of their aſſertions from every peaſant they met, who yet maintained the ſupremacy of the pope.

Popery is the eſtabliſhed religion under almoſt every form of government that can be conceived. It flouriſhed equally in the monarchies of Spain, France, and Portugal; in the ariſtocracies of Poland, Venice, Genoa, Berne, and Lucerne; in the democracies of Zurich, Schweitz, Uri, Underwalden, and Appenzel. Facts, therefore, proclaim the abſurdity of imputing to it a predilection for arbitrary power; and the ſpirit of liberty of our catholic anceſtors is not ſurpaſſed by that of their proteſtant deſcendants. What, then, is popery? It is ſimply the belief and avowal, that a certain perſon, called the Pope, is the ſupreme head of a certain body of people, called the Catholic Church; that he has this ſupremacy in right of ſucceſſion from Peter, one of the twelve apoſtles, on whom it was conferred, they ſay, by his maſter, our Saviour. The proofs of this ſucceſſion, to us who laugh at ſuch pretenſions from the mere peruſal of the ſcriptures, are of little or no conſequence: the greateſt body of Chriſtians unite in the belief of this ſupremacy; and we, who deny it, are not bound by its rules. But to what does this ſupremacy extend? Merely to religious matters. The temporal authority in his own dominions belongs to the pope, as a temporal prince, juſt as the Biſhops of Durham and Ely in this country; and many biſhops in Germany have temporal juriſdiction annexed to their reſpective ſees.

The church of England acknowledges the king to be the ſupreme head of its church. To define exactly this ſupremacy may occaſion ſome difficulties, as it is the caſe alſo with reſpect to the ſupremacy of the pope. Ambitious men, in poſſeſſion of the dignity at Rome, might be willing to puſh it to its utmoſt extent; and the ſycophants of the court might, to pleaſe their maſter, and to raiſe themſelves, declare, in their ſpeeches and ſermons, that it was beyond all bounds, and that his holineſs is a god upon earth. But the ſame thing happens in all governments, and kings have been, by their courtiers, ſaluted with titles to which they had no pretenſions, and of which they have, in a very ſhort time, been ſtripped by the unflattering voice of poſterity. Thus the monarch, who was ſtyled, in his life-time, the beſt of kings, has had his title queſtioned; and the acclamations of fawning prieſts, cringing courtiers, and a misjudging populace, have been overſet in the faithful page of hiſtory, which looked in vain for kingly acts in his reign, and, inſtead of them, recorded the ſovereign to have been engaged in a perpetual courſe of idle and frivolous amuſements, aiming conſtantly at an increaſe of that power which he did not know how to uſe to advantage, and careleſs of the burdens impoſed on his ſubjects, whilſt his own revenues were unimpaired.

The very learned and judicious

Dr. Barrow has, in his Treatiſe on the Pope's Supremacy, diſcuſſed this ſubject in a moſt maſterly manner: but the preſent ſtate of the pope ſhews, in a more convincing manner than a thouſand arguments, what opinion is entertained by modern papiſts of his powers. There is, we apprehend, many a congregation in England whoſe paſtor exerciſes a much more domineering influence over the minds of his flock than the pope exerciſes in his church; and the catholics in England and Ireland, who would pay him all the reſpect due to the firſt of the biſhops, would laugh at any attempt to interfere with their allegiance. Nothing, indeed, can be more ridiculous than the notion that the pope can abſolve from oaths, and that the papiſts believe that no faith is to be kept with heretics: when, if this were the caſe, what ſhould prevent the catholic nobility of the United Kingdom from taking their ſeats in parliament, and have debarred them, for ſuch a length of time, from thoſe advantages, to which, by their birth, they are entitled? The diſcuſſions about the extent of the pope's ſupremacy may amuſe the idle time of divines; but it is ſufficient for others to know, that popery means only the acknowledgement that the pope is the head of his perſuaſion in religious matters, and that the extent of this headſhip is not well defined, and is a matter of no importance, except to thoſe who allow to him the ſupremacy in eccleſiaſtical matters.

Queſtions to be anſwered next Month.

What are the principal epochs, in profane hiſtory, between the taking of Jeruſalem by the Chaldeans and its deſtruction by the Romans?

To what reflections do they give riſe?

What are the chief advantages and diſadvantages of our revolution in 1688?

What are the peculiar merits of Sir Iſaac Newton?

Can a Papiſt be a Chriſtian?

THE INSPECTOR. NO. XIV.

Be niggards of *advice* on no pretence,
For the worſt *avarice* is that of *ſenſe*.

—— Alieno in loco
Haud ſtabile regnum eſt. SENEC.

MINISTERS and legiſlators ſhould be men of good education, or, in other and better words, of ſuperior underſtandings. They ſhould duly deliberate on every thing they do that is to affect the country over which they preſide, or for which they legiſlate. They ſhould be able to foreſee what may be the probable effect of any great meaſure they adopt in council. This knowledge can only be obtained from experience, or great reading in the hiſtories of men and nations; and is one of the ſtrongeſt reaſons againſt chooſing young men for the adminiſtration of public affairs, or the making laws for governing a people. Theſe reflections are excited by the peculiarly delicate, the critical ſituation of the government of Great Britain. There are two countries at a great diſtance from each other, and one at a vaſt diſtance from the ſeat of empire, on whoſe proſperity and tranquillity the continuance of the grandeur of this realm depends. It will eaſily be imagined that India and Ireland are alluded to, and that the caution and admonition inculcated by my motto are neither to be deſpiſed nor neglected by thoſe who have voluntarily incurred the reſponſibility of guiding our ſtate veſſel through a ſea of troubles.

Of the affairs of India, as they are leſs urgent than thoſe of Ireland, they ſhall be the topic of another *Inſpector;* and the preſent be confined to the political condition of the latter country, which, as well as being ſo much nearer to us in geographical poſition, preſſes more upon us for a wiſe determination.

In the mean time, however, it may not be amiſs to ſuggeſt to thoſe concerned in ſecuring to us the advantages of our eaſtern poſſeſſions, that

the French were never half ſo alert in intriguing with thoſe native powers of Indoſtan, who, notwithſtanding their apparent cordial neutrality, will ever be glad to ſide with our enemy, provided there is a ſtrong probability of the confederacy obtaining its object. There is ſcarcely a petty ſovereign in the Eaſt who is not well acquainted with the politics of the two great rival powers ſtruggling for preeminence in the neighbourhood of the Ganges. They begin alſo to underſtand our own deep policy in common with Machiavel, "Divide et impera." In the few powers that remain to be ſubdued within the ſphere of our ſway in India, it will not be ſo eaſy, henceforth, to ſet one upon another. In the crooked or zigzag politics of Europe, then, let no man be ſurpriſed, if he ſhould, one day, ſee a great northern power, whoſe friendſhip we at this time boaſt of, be ready to reſume the gigantic project adopted by a late monarch, and only laid aſide by his ſudden and myſterious death. Should any diſaſter happen to our naval force by the power of the elements, or the ſtrength of the enemy, what a vaſt ſcheme for our humiliation would be unfolded to the world! of which ſuperficial minds can ſcarcely entertain a conception. It is the navy of England which repreſſes all thoſe hoſtile projects: our navy is the grand pioneer which opens and clears the road to India. A wiſe, a humane government will always leſſen the apprehended dangers of thoſe changes which are incidental to all the affairs of this world. That there are diſcontents and irregularities in India, none will be bold enough to deny: the *auri ſacra fames* too much prevails in that quarter of the globe. A duke's ſon goes to India, and tells you what a fortune he propoſes to return home with. In ſhort, the Board of Controul is either unequal to controul the exceſſes committed in that diſtant member of the empire, or does not deem it prudent to check that way of acting and thinking which excites an eagerneſs to canvaſs for appointments and places among the individuals of the firſt and wealthieſt families of this country.

But of Ireland. To this intereſting member of the great body of England's wealth and glory the eye of the feeling ſtateſman ought to turn with tenderneſs, with anxiety, and with the keeneſt perſpicacity. It is certainly in a ſtate of irritation, not to ſay inflammation: nay, indeed, a part of it is deſcribed, by thoſe whoſe probity is admitted, to ſhew ſigns of gangrene. Let our diplomatic phyſicians, therefore, take eſpecial care how they preſcribe for the diſtempered patient. The whole country is agitated at preſent by the catholic queſtion, and the fate of the catholic petition. It is far from my intention to prejudge the great cauſe; I only deprecate all unfairneſs in diſcuſſing its merits. Let not the people of Ireland diſcover any thing like miniſterial jockeyſhip in the progreſs of the parliamentary diſcuſſion; nothing like the ſlave trade manœuvres and double dealing, which will not ſoon be forgotten: if they do, they will be provoked to meaſures for which they may be puniſhed, but cannot be blamed. Let the miniſter of the United Kingdoms not forget, that our inveterate foe is ready to take advantage of every agitation excited by the mal-adminiſtration of our affairs. It is true, he is not ſo much admired as he has been; he is ſtill leſs beloved: but he has a great military reputation, and this he will have, perhaps, as long as he lives. He is not leſs the great, the happy warrior, for playing the tyrant. Bonaparte is not a Waſhington in morals, nor in moderation; but he is more than a Waſhington as a conqueror. The modern Fabius never fought a battle of *Lodi*, never won a battle of *Marengo*. Theſe remarks are not made to inſpire a notion that the Iriſh, however diſſatisfied they may chance to be with our treatment of them, will be induced to ſe-

cond the deſigns of our malignant enemy. No; they are only intended to hint, that a people loyal to their country, but faithful to themſelves, may be leſs zealous in rejecting ſuch an enemy's inſidious offers of friendſhip, or oppoſing his more open ſchemes. But the grand topic which is to try the temper of our Iriſh ſubjects, is as much a queſtion of philoſophy as of policy.

There are, I truſt, few, very few men in theſe days of ſpreading intellect, ſo bigotted, ſo beſotted, as to wiſh to chain down the conſciences of our fellow-ſubjects for conſcience-ſake. Apart from the conſideration of the ſtate's ſafety, the preſervation of our conſtitution, who would not wiſh the way of thinking of an individual to be as free and as little enquired into here as it is in America? It has been ſaid by the enemies of catholic emancipation, that, upon breaking the religious ſhackles of the catholics, the ties of civil government would be rent aſunder, and all fall into confuſion; that the proteſtants would be diſpoſſeſſed of their eſtates and inheritances, and driven out of that kingdom. There are few ſober people who believe in theſe raw-head and bloody-bones ſtories. Many wiſe men attach more danger to the continuance of the diſpute, than to the entire and ſudden removal of the cauſe of it. The people could not politically exiſt without laws, and thoſe laws muſt be made here, unleſs the Iriſh ruſhed into rebellion. They are divided at preſent, it is true. The rich catholics are diſſatisfied, and from them the diſſatisfaction deſcends to the loweſt of that claſs. If all were melted down into one political maſs, the aſperities would be done away. Every thing which tends to eſtabliſh different bodies in a ſtate, becomes a ſource of diviſion. In ſeeking to prevent chimerical, we give birth to real dangers. In the late rebellion in Ireland, had the rich catholics not been diſguſted with the republican diſregard to all religion, that country would have been entirely loſt to us. This may not be the caſe again. In another commotion, the political malecontent may be more cunning, and the religious malecontent more credulous. While the catholics feel ſtigmatized by their excluſion, they will never be ſatisfied: and it may fairly be aſked, Why is a citizen, who has the ſame intereſt as another man in the common defence of his liberty and his property, to be excluded from contributing to it by his knowledge and his virtues, only becauſe he is of another way of thinking as to his ſalvation after death? A man can have no right, nor any intereſt, in ruling the conſcience of another in matters of faith. The catholics ſhould be appriſed of this as well as the proteſtants. It is ſaid by ſome, who would be thought ſhrewd politicians, that in time the catholics will decline in numbers, and the diſpute die away, by the temptation which the ſtate holds out to the catholics to enter into the army, and other ſervices, civil, &c. They are out who calculate ſo: nay, I am afraid, many take up the appointment without laying down their religion. But it is not in the power of an honeſt individual to ſacrifice to the advantages of civil ſociety thoſe opinions on which he ſuppoſes his eternal ſalvation to depend. Men are not to be ſaved or damned by the lump, according to their trades or profeſſions. It is a diſgrace to human nature, that any government ſhould be thought competent to rule over the conſciences of men, becauſe it may lawfully be allowed to regulate their actions. We all know that the catholics are in diſpoſition full as intolerant, nay, much more ſo; but let us not imitate the faults of thoſe who have a right to accuſe us of being faulty.

In ſettling the conſtitution of America, as to its federal governments, the province or ſtate of Delaware impoſed a teſt on every perſon admitted into the repreſentative body, viz. that he ſhould believe in the divinity of Chriſt. The next ſtate to it, on the contrary, declared, that there ſhould never in that province be any eſta-

bliſhment of any one religious ſect over another; and that all, of whatever perſuaſion, ſhould enjoy equal rights and privileges. No harm has happened from this liberal way of thinking and acting. Wherever the principles of the French revolution have impregnated the citizens of America, there have been diſputes, but none of them have been tinctured with bigotry or religious animoſity: they have all been confined to the ſole queſtion, whether the government power ſhould be abridged, or left to accumulate. The moderation of the preſident has given no room to revive the diſcuſſion; and when the Americans now look around them, they confeſs they have no room to complain of their condition.

Let not the writer of this be called the partiſan of the proteſtants, or the partiſan of the catholics; he deſires to be thought, what he ſincerely ſigns himſelf to be,

AMICUS HUMANI GENERIS.

THE BABILLARD. NO. XIV.

Come like ſhadows; ſo depart!
SHAKESPEARE.

Oliver Cromwell's Advice to Algernon Sydney.

THE following was found endorſed on a paper ſigned ALG. SYDNEY, and fell into the poſſeſſion of Dr. Rawlinſon.

The Protector's advice to me, when I went from him to the King of Sweden in Poland, which I wrote from his own dictating, and the alteration in the ſecond particular is his own hand:

1. If you would not miſcarry in this buſineſs, know firſt that all public buſineſſes, and private too, proſper and ſucceed only as God is pleaſed to determine them.

2. And *that*, therefore, the greateſt wiſdom in them that are employed about buſineſs lies in this, that they ſeek to be accepted with God, which no man is but in Jeſus Chriſt.

3. That there be a denial of a man's own abilities, and that work be undertaken with humility and meekneſs of ſpirit, and that one be ſwift to hear and ſlow to ſpeak, well underſtanding before he anſwer.

4. That a man in his converſations, as well as he would have a bleſſing, abſtain from all manner of evil, and do conſtantly, with all earneſtneſs and truth of heart, cry to God for a bleſſing, ſeeing he diſpoſes the iſſue of all buſineſſes as he pleaſes.

Device of a French Eccleſiaſtic.

A YOUNG French divine, who, like moſt French preachers, employed ſtrong action in the pulpit, and who was diſtinguiſhed by a graceful aſpect, a very ſonorous voice, and, in ſhort, every requiſite of declamation which can charm the hearers, and draw their attention, having aſcended the pulpit, his memory failed him at once, ſo that he quite forgot his ſermon. To come down from his pulpit would have been too diſgraceful; and to offer to ſpeak!—he had nothing to ſay. What was to be done? He reſolved to ſtay confidently where he was, and to employ both his voice and action without any but imperfect or inarticulate ſounds, ſuch as *for finally*;—*but*;—*if*;—*therefore, my brethren*, &c. No preacher ever ſeemed animated with more fire. He bawled as loud as poſſible; vented exclamations; beat with his feet and hands: all things trembled under him; and the roof of the church, which was very lofty and ſpacious, echoed loudly to his voice. The whole congregation obſerved a profound ſilence; every one thruſt forward his head, and gave all poſſible attention to hear what could not poſſibly be heard. Thoſe who ſtood by the pulpit ſaid, "We are too near; there is no poſſibility of hearing." Such as were at a diſtance complained that they, by being too far from the pulpit, loſt the fineſt doctrine in the world. To conclude, our preacher amuſed his auditors during three quarters of an hour, and left off with the applauſes of the whole congregation, who reſolved to change their ſeats, and place themſelves to more advantage the next time, and not loſe the fruits of ſo admirable a ſermon.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM FOR FEBRUARY 1805.

" Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus juſtitiam."

ART. IV. *Eſſays Literary, Political, and Economical. By John Gardiner, M.D. &c.*

[Concluded from page 553, Vol. II.]

WE obſerved, in our former Number, that theſe volumes had their appropriate merits, as well as a peculiarity of arrangement. The ſubjects they treat on are diverſified and endleſs; qualities which would be admired with reaſon in a gardener laying out the walks of a ſhrubbery. Now, though we ſee no grounds to cavil that the work commences with conjectures on the origin of language, proceeding through the different races of men, nor even going back again, as it were, to the formation of the minds of children, yet we cannot but diſlike to ſee appendixes in the middle of the volumes, and prefaces near the end; in ſhort, there are ſeveral of both in each volume. On this head, however, it is probable the learned doctor will ſay, It matters not in what form the preſcription is offered, provided it be good and wholeſome for the conſtitution. Conſiſtency of arrangement is, however, not to be neglected. The eye is diſagreeably affected to obſerve after the head of " Superior Uſes of Philoſophy and the Arts," another immediately follow, " On the Electrical Fire as an univerſal Agent;" and then hurried rapidly to " The Origin of the Gipſies." The great variety of topics on which Dr. Gardiner treats puts us in mind of another phyſician, who, after writing a preſcription containing as many ingredients as the *Confectio Mithridates*, or the *Theriaca Andromachi*, ſaid to the apothecary, 'Stay, I'll add two or three articles more, and then the d——l is in the diſeaſe if we fail of hitting it!'

Nevertheleſs, after all this pleaſantry (for which we truſt the doctor, if he be as good natured as he is learned, will forgive us), we have read ſome parts of his works with more than ordinary ſatisfaction. He is reflecting, judicious, and benevolent; while, as he obſerves in his preface to his ſecond volume, the ſciences in general, philoſophy, and the arts, have been advancing with greater or leſs celerity at different periods, but always progreſſively, he laments that government, intended for the happineſs of ſociety and nations, has not met, in every part of the world, with the ſame degree of improvement.

" Diſcoveries and inventions," he ſays, " are at firſt beneficial to their authors; they ſoon conduce to the proſperity of the country in which they originated; and, by degrees, become ſerviceable to mankind in general. As they contribute more or leſs, according to their utility, to the wealth and power of the ſtate, they are in ſome degree encouraged by every adminiſtration, but proſper beſt under free governments. No obſtruction, therefore, has been made to their gradual improvement, ſave thoſe which may have ariſen from the deſpotiſm of princes or nobles, and the ignorance of their ſlaviſh ſubjects. In this country, even when patents are given to the inventors of uſeful arts for a moderate term of years, every individual is at liberty to make ſuch alterations and improvements on the invention as may beſt ſuit the purpoſe for which it was intended, though often to the prejudice of the patentee.

" But, in regard to government, the practice has been conſtantly different, eſpecially in abſolute monarchies, and in deſpotic republics; denominations applicable to moſt of the antient and modern empires, kingdoms, principalities, and democracies. Emperors, kings, and ſovereign princes, have often preſcribed the conſtitutions of the countries they governed, by edicts and laws, enacted, from time to time, by their ſole authority, in which their prerogatives were ſtrictly maintained, and ſometimes ſtretched to an unwarrantable degree. Similar obſervations might be made in regard to republics; for, however mild in their adminiſtration at their commencement, they have uniformly degenerated into ariſtocracies, ſometimes more deſpotic than the moſt abſolute monarchies, and in which the intereſts of the

people were ſeldom conſulted. Experience, however, has clearly ſhown how inconſiſtent the vanity of princes, their avarice, and love of dominion, were with their true intereſt, their power, and the glory of their reign."

He ſhews that the great obſtruction to the improvement of government is the inordinate deſire of power in princes, with a ſtrong propenſity to abuſe it, as often as the maintenance of their prerogative requires ſuch exertions. He cites our own iſland as an inſtance, to ſhew that the arts, ſuch as agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, flouriſh beſt under a free government, and that from them the proſperity, power, and population of a country chiefly originate. That proſperity and power are the companions of a free government, none will diſpute with our author; but population is found where freedom is not: as in China, for inſtance. It might, however, be ſaid, that whatever may be the extent of the population of China under its abſolute government, it would be carried ſtill farther under one leſs arbitrary. The doctor takes an early opportunity to pay a deſerved and yet gratuitous compliment to our conſtitution, obſerving that the ſeditious, becauſe it is ſuſceptible of improvement, are always diſpoſed to call it bad. In panegyriſing it, however, in that part which relates to the powers of the peers during a receſs of parliament, he is not correct when he ſays, that "all, from his Grace to the peaſant, are on an equality in reſpect to the laws." We had occaſion, in reviewing the firſt of theſe two volumes, to object to the author's poſitive manner of aſſerting facts which are by no means decided on. Againſt the one juſt above mentioned we have not ſo great an objection, as to the aſſertion that "the too great power of the Roman people was the immediate cauſe of the ruin of their commonwealth." On the conſtitution of ſtates, we do not think the doctor reaſons ſo well as he might on that of individuals, when he affirms that "a pure democracy, next to deſpotiſm, is the worſt ſpecies of government." Our readers will not be ſurpriſed that our author is ſo bold and ſingular in ſome of his affirmations; but, perhaps, if we quote the laſt paragraph of his *firſt* preface in the ſecond volume, it will be ſeen from what ſource his mind has received ſo ſtrong a prejudice againſt democratic governments. "Deſpotiſm," the doctor ſays, "exerciſed throughout Europe, under its various forms of monarchy, ariſtocracy, and in republics, gave the French, moſt unqueſtionably, great advantages over their unwiſe antagoniſts in the war. For the words *liberty*, *equality*, *fraternity*, *amity* (this laſt word the doctor has improperly added to the republican vocabulary: it would be abſurd after fraternity, and the French did not uſe them together), and all the endearing expreſſions of an ingenious but deceitful and treacherous enemy, could not fail to have extraordinary effects, in favour of the French, in every conteſt. The indiſcreet exerciſe of deſpotiſm by the ſeveral powers of Europe, had a ſtrong tendency to alienate the ſubject from his allegiance, which was haſtened on by the education and machinations of the Illuminati. Of this very extraordinary combination I have given ſome account; but have chiefly referred my reader to the ingenious and learned Profeſſor Robiſon's publication, in which the ſubject is treated with judgement and perſpicuity."

With Profeſſor Robiſon's opinion on that portion of a government in which the people participate, we have long been acquainted: it would not be eaſy to convince him that it is the democratic part of our own which is the ſtrongeſt and moſt valuable. The profeſſor, tho' very erudite, is ſtill to learn that the popular principle in our conſtitution is, like the leaven, blended with other ingredients: it may ſometimes ferment too powerfully; but it preſerves the whole from corruption. A great part of Dr. Gregory's Hiſtorical Remarks and Obſervations on Government will, however, be read

with pleaſure and inſtruction. He appreciates, as he ought, that ineſtimable clauſe in the bill of rights, by which the crown was for ever diveſted of the diſpenſing power; and very properly diſtinguiſhes the avowed from the ſecret motives of the puritans in parliament during a part of Charles's reign.

In deſcending from the great revolution, at that period, to the leſſer cauſes of diſcontent, which tend to operate a change in the government, Dr. Gregory reaſons well. He obſerves,

"In maritime cities and towns, where the duties on imports and exports are daily tranſacted, and paid with more or leſs reluctance by the traders, there is a general inclination to ſmuggling, when it can be done with ſafety. The ſmall traffickers, with inadequate capitals, riſk moſt, and are the greateſt ſufferers in theſe illicit tranſactions. This raiſes a general outcry againſt duties, and the government who impoſe them. They conſider not the exigencies of the ſtate; nor do they ſeem to comprehend, that, if there were no duties, no advantage could ariſe from ſmuggling. This general diſcontent amongſt the ſmall traffickers, maſters of ſhips, ſailors, and lower ranks in ſea-port towns, incline them to favour ſuch inſurrections as are likely to bring about an alteration in the government."

To beſpeak the concurrence of his reader to theſe ſentiments on the cauſe and growth of ſedition, our author appeals to very high authority; he aſcends to the ſtagyrite; for, in his next ſentence, he ſays,

"As ſuch aſſertions require the teſtimony of experience in confirmation of their truth, I ſhall here give, in the firſt place, a fact ſtated by Ariſtotle, who obſerved, that the merchants and mariners of the Piræus of Athens were of a more democratic turn and ſpirit than thoſe of the Upper Town. This propenſity to democracy I apprehend to have been more or leſs the genius of mariners in all ages. The government of the Phœnicians, and afterwards of the Carthaginians, the two moſt conſiderable maritime ſtates of antiquity, were chiefly democratical. The government of a trading veſſel at ſea reſembles, in ſome degree, that of a commonwealth, notwithſtanding the maſter and his mate, or mates, give the law to the ſailors who navigate the ſhip. There is here, no doubt, a ſubordination both of rank and power; but, with the exception of ſometimes a refractory or mutinous individual, the ſailors know and do their duty. They live as one family, and are ſo much together, that it begets a familiarity among them, and an approach to an equality ſimilar to that which is ſought after in a republic. In times of commotion, tending towards a revolution, ſuch men are eaſily brought over to join the malcontent party. This tendency of the inhabitants of ſea-port towns to republicaniſm, is ſtrongly exemplified in the part they took at the commencement of the civil wars in the time of Charles the Firſt. At that time, the whole of the ſea-port towns in England (except Newcaſtle, which was conſtrained to acknowledge the authority of the king by the powerful influence of the Marquis of Newcaſtle), with the ſailors belonging to them, joined the parliament. It muſt, however, be remarked, that this democratic ſpirit in ſailors acts not conſtantly and uniformly among them; in times of tranquillity, it ſeems rather to lie dormant, but, from the cauſes of diſcontent, and manner of life juſt mentioned, is apt to break out in times of commotion."

We are glad the doctor mentions Carthage as an antient maritime republic, in elucidation of a part of his reaſoning; in many reſpects Carthage reſembled our government: in one, it would be well if we reſembled the Carthaginians; for it has been affirmed, that they were five hundred years without a ſerious commotion!

Perhaps ſome of our readers may ſtart at the idea of our imitating the Carthaginians. The Romans, it is true, have ſtigmatiſed them by their *punica fides:* but it ſhould be remembered that this is the character ſtamped by the conquerors upon the vanquiſhed. Had Carthage triumphed in the third Punic war, we ſhould have heard from them that the Romans were no better than vagabonds firſt, then robbers, and laſtly tyrants. We ſhould have been told of the patriotiſm, courage, and devotion of the Carthaginian people, even to their women. It is true they were inſatiable after

riches, and greedy of the trade of the whole world. The French ſay as much of us at this time.

In his ſketch of the great men of Greece, who were baniſhed or put to death by the unjuſt ſentence of their fellow citizens, our author is conciſe, but agreeable.

The ſame may be ſaid of his great men of Rome, of which the following extract is a ſpecimen.

"Caius Marcius Coriolanus, the greateſt and moſt ſucceſsful general of his age, was baniſhed by the people, at the inſtigation of the tribunes, who were jealous of his power and popularity.

"Furius Camillus, ever ſucceſsful in war, took Veii, after it had been beſieged for ten years by other Roman generals; conquered Brennus, King of the Gauls, A.R. 364, after he had burnt Rome, and beſieged the capitol; was five times dictator, and the greateſt patriot in his time; but was, notwithſtanding, baniſhed Rome, without any ſhadow of juſtice, and fined in fifteen hundred aſſes by the people; whoſe veneration and ingratitude to Camillus appeared by turns, as their caprice directed, till the time of his death.

"An inſtance of the unbounded power of the tribunes, and the abuſe of that power, is recorded by the younger Pliny, in Metellus Macedonicus, one of the moſt virtuous and exemplary men in Rome, who was taken up in the forum by Catinius Labeo, a tribune, and carried with a rope about his neck, to be thrown over the Tarpeian rock, in revenge for Metellus, in the diſcharge of his duty as cenſor, having ſtruck the name of Catinius Labeo off the liſt of ſenators; which horrid death was prevented by the interference of another tribune, when Labeo was on the point of executing his execrable deſign.

"Scipio Africanus, who, on account of his great abilities, roſe to the dignity of Conſul, at the age of twenty-nine, was one of the greateſt of the Roman generals. He conquered Spain, and overcame Hannibal in the battle of Zama, which put an end to the ſecond Punic war; was accuſed, though unſucceſsfully, by the tribunes, before the general aſſembly of the people; but another accuſation before the ſenate, by the unrelenting tribunes, drove him into voluntary baniſhment, at Linternum, where he died a few years after, ordering this memorable epitaph to be engraved on his tomb: 'Ungrateful countrymen! my very bones ſhall not reſt among you.'

"Cicero, who was allowed to be the greateſt philoſopher and orator of his time, ranked likewiſe among the firſt of the patriots of Rome, and was ever a watchful guardian of the liberties of his country. By his great vigilance and indefatigable attention while Conſul, he had almoſt the ſole merit of diſcovering the conſpiracy of *Catiline;* had *Cethegus, Lentulus, Caſſius,* and ſeveral others of the conſpirators, ſeized; and their treaſon being proved before the ſenate, the Conſul, with the conſent of that auguſt aſſembly, ordered them to be privately put to death in priſon. The commonwealth, being afterwards freed from danger by the death of *Catiline,* unanimouſly concurred in their applauſes of *Cicero,* whoſe counſels had been the chief means of removing it. Public thanks were decreed him by the ſenate; and, at the inſtance of Cato, he was ſtyled 'the father of his country.' The people, with loud acclamations, confirmed the juſtice of the decree. Theſe very people, however, at the inſtigation of Clodius, enacted a law, by which baniſhment was to be inflicted on him who ſhould condemn a Roman citizen unheard. On this law was Cicero tried for the capital puniſhment of the above conſpirators, though antecedent to the enactment; for they were reſolved on his trial and condemnation. This, accordingly, was accompliſhed; for he was baniſhed four hundred miles beyond Italy; his houſes were ordered to be demoliſhed, and his goods ſet up to ſale. Many other ſimilar examples might be given; but a few are thought ſufficient, to ſhow the inſecurity of a citizen, eſpecially if he has ever been in office, in ſuch a republic."

His obſervations on literature, commerce, and the arts, deſerve great praiſe: with relation to the country, they are patriotic; to individual artiſts (many of whom he mentions), flattering; and to himſelf, as author, highly creditable. Throughout the work Doctor G. evinces his great reading and diſcrimination, and, excepting in the particulars objected to, we greatly admire it, and ſtrongly recommend it to thoſe who wiſh to be introduced by one hand to the acquaintance with the moſt eminent men as legiſlators in Greece, Rome, and in our own country.

ART. V. *A Deſcription of Prince of Wales Iſland, in the Streights of Malacca, with its real and probable Advantages and Sources to recommend it as a Marine Eſtabliſhment. By Sir Home Popham, Knight of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, Captain in the Royal Navy, and Fellow of the Royal Society.*

AS the commerce to the Eaſt Indies forms one of the main pillars which ſupports our national wealth; and as the Cape of Good Hope, during the time we have held it, has been ſo far acceſſary to that wealth, it is become deſirable to find a compenſation for the relinquiſhment of that ſtation, in fixing upon another that may anſwer the purpoſes of a military and naval depot.

Our deſign is no ſecret to our enemies, the French and the Dutch; and, indeed, at the moment of writing this account of Sir Home's recommendation of *Pulo Punany* for a marine eſtabliſhment, vague reports are circulating that it is captured; one, that Admiral Hartſink, by a Dutch force from the Cape; and the other, that Admiral Linois, with troops from the Mauritius. Suppoſing either of theſe rumours to be founded in fact, which, however, but few credit, our arms will not be long in repoſſeſſing it, after it is determined on in the Cabinet to be an object of high importance to the ſecurity of our eaſtern colonies.

To impreſs the government and the public with an idea of the expediency of fixing upon this iſland for a military and naval poſition and arſenal, is the end of this publication.

In the year 1791, the author was bound from Bengal to Bombay, during a tempeſtuous monſoon, which obliged him to bear up for the Streights of Malacca; and this place appearing to him to poſſeſs many advantages as a harbour, he ſays, "he took pains in examining its interior productions, and its different capabilities." Mr. Light was then governor of the iſland, and to that gentleman he communicated the reſult of his enquiries and obſervations. He allowed the ſubject to lie dormant, probably from the circumſtance of our poſſeſſing the Cape; but the peace of Amiens having again changed the poſſeſſors of the ſouthern extremity of Africa, he has reſumed the topic; and claims through this publication, in the form of a memoir, the notice of government to the arguments he has to offer for the adoption of his project.

Our author informs his reader, that one of the earlieſt expeditions to India was undertaken by Lancaſter, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Iſland of Sumatra; but, as it may be preſumed that he had a knowledge of the ſucceſſes of the Dutch, his making this coaſt was accidental, for that his deſign muſt have been to participate in the lucrative ſpice trade. No ſettlement, promiſing any conſiderable advantages, was made in theſe parts, until Bombay was given by the Court of Lisbon, as a dowry to Catherine, on her marriage with Charles the Second. Bombay contains the only harbour of any extent and ſecurity on that coaſt; but as it was well ſituated for traffic with the Arabian and Perſian gulphs, the Engliſh were ſatisfied with it. Now as we have, ſince that time, made ſettlements on the coaſt of Coromandel and Oriſſa, up the Ganges, to the province of Bengal, it becomes eſſential to the intereſt of our commercial and territorial poſſeſſions that we ſhould have a harbour of more eaſy reſort from the Coromandel coaſt during a ſouth-weſt monſoon. This writer very properly obſerves, that we have a very powerful enemy, who has a ſettlement very contiguous to his native ally, who will be always ready to co-operate with him in any project which ſhould promiſe to annihilate our force in that quarter. The firſt general action between the Engliſh and French fleets, he obſerves, was on the 29th of April, 1758, between Fort St. David's and Pondicherry; and that, ſince then, there have been eight general engagements in thoſe

ſeas, all of which took place between Alamparva (near Madras) and the ſouth end of Ceylon, a ſpace of about a hundred leagues. Now, as all theſe engagements took place during the ſouth-weſt monſoon, or between the months of April and the end of September, the men of war have been obliged to go to Bombay to repair, and to avoid the ſhifting of the monſoon. This voyage to Bombay, he ſays, is ſeldom performed in leſs than ſix weeks; is often attended with uncertain and ſometimes tempeſtuous weather. There being no harbour or dock-yard on the eaſtern ſide of India, is a reaſon why the ſcheme of forming one in the ſtreights of Malacca ſhould not be rejected. He allows, that, when the principal concerns of the Company were on the Malabar coaſt, Bombay was not only a proper but alſo a ſufficient ſtation for a harbour and dock-yard. Now the caſe is altered: as our chief poſſeſſions are on the Coromandel ſide of the peninſula, our naval force is chiefly required to be there alſo. Sir H. P. obſerves, in a note, that Admiral Suffrein, laſt war, refitted his fleet in Acheen Roads *, inſtead of going back to the Mauritius, for which reaſon he was again on the Coromandel coaſt much earlier than Sir Edward Hughes. Sercy went to Mergui, and watered and refitted his ſquadron there, after the action with the Arrogant and Victorious on the coaſt of Pedir.

The utility of a harbour and dock-yard in the eaſt of our Indian poſſeſſions was ſo obvious, a long time back, that Mr. Lacam laid before a committee of the Houſe of Commons various papers, ſhewing that New Harbour, in the River Hoogly, would be a good ſituation for one in time of war.

Mr. Lacam was rewarded with an annuity; and though his plan was not adopted, it is preſumed, by our author, that the neceſſity of ſuch an eſtabliſhment was admitted by all concerned in examining it.

Sir H. refers to papers he wrote ſo far back as 1791 (when he was joined to the committee in India, at Lord Cornwallis's requeſt, to examine the propoſed harbour, and the channel leading to it); which papers, he obſerves, will prove that Prince of Wales Iſland poſſeſſes all the advantages of New Harbour, and many additional ones, without being ſubject to the inconveniences in navigating the Ganges. The approach to the entrance of the Ganges, he obſerves, is frightful during the ſouth-weſt monſoon; "for, when a ſhip has entered Balaſore Roads, and cannot obtain a pilot, ſhe has no alternative but to come to an anchor, and truſt, for ſeveral days, to the goodneſs of her anchors and cables."

After enumerating many inconveniences attending the going up and down the Bengal river, the delay, &c. Sir H. P. ſays,

"Without adducing any other facts to prove the ineligibility of Bombay or Bengal, from the diſtance of one and the dangerous navigation of the other, but even allowing that each place was as complete as a marine-yard could be made, yet I ſubmit whether, with our increaſed poſſeſſions, and the preſent very flouriſhing ſtate of the Company's affairs, a military poſt, ſituated like Prince of Wales Iſland, is not very much to be wiſhed for; and, with our ſtill greater increaſe of trade, it would not be highly advantageous to the ſhips at preſent employed in bringing home the produce of India to this country, to have a marine-yard ſo centrally placed. I am convinced that many ſhips, to avoid the riſk and extraordinary expence of heaving down in Bengal, or the delay of going to Bombay, have quitted, and would quit India in a leſs effective ſtate than was prudent or juſt, and, by the calamitous accidents that have happened to theſe ſhips, not only lives but property have been loſt to a conſiderable amount. The amazing ſurplus of Indian trade beyond the Company's means of importation to this country may alſo make the expedient of building ſhips there a ſubject of future

* Acheen is ſituated on the north-weſt of the Iſland of Sumatra, but a few days run from the Prince of Wales Iſland.

conſideration; and if the inconvenience we are likely to experience by the growing ſcarcity of large timber in England can be avoided by ſuch an expedient, Prince of Wales Iſland, I ſhould think, preſents itſelf as a proper ſpot; and it may be poſſible to prove that thoſe of large tonnage could be brought to Europe at a very reduced price, either on account of Government or the Company, by allowing them to go to China for a cargo of teas for Europe, and deducting the freight from the original price of the ſhips. If theſe be found, on their arrival in England, well built and competent, a queſtion may ariſe, whether in future wars they ſhould not be employed as a provincial marine for the department of India. I ſhould think this adoption would ſave much money, though I confeſs that I am not in poſſeſſion of any documents to prove the diminution of expence; neither can I profeſs myſelf ſufficient maſter of *all* the political reaſons that may be urged, to enable me to give the ſubject a complete diſcuſſion. I flatter myſelf, however, that I can adduce facts, teſtimonies, authorities, and arguments, to prove the beneficial conſequences that would ariſe to navigation and commerce, conſequently to revenue and other eſſential departments of politics, from a marine eſtabliſhment at this iſland. I doubt not but every perſon will allow it would give a decided and infinite ſuperiority over all the maritime powers of Europe, even were they combined, by the facility of bringing our armaments to the ſcene of action, and of refitting ſuch veſſels as are damaged, in a dock-yard well eſtabliſhed and equally ſupplied with every ſort of naval ſtore."

Our author confeſſes he cannot be *maſter of all the political reaſons* completely to diſcuſs the ſubject. We conceive this to be a delicate alluſion; inſomuch that we believe there are many who ſay it is unwiſe to allow a ſingle ſhip to be built in India. It is the policy of all ſtates to keep their colonies in dependance upon them. There is nothing ſo likely to inſpire a colony with notions of independance as the facility of building ſhips.

Theſe conſiderations, however, do not make, nor ought they, any part of our author's calculations. He lays down the geography of the iſland, and of its principal place, Fort Cornwallis, which is ſituated, in latitude, 5 deg. 25 min. 30 ſec. N.; and, in longitude, 100 deg. 23 min. 30 ſec. E. He next deſcribes the ſoil, climate, natural and artificial productions, with its inhabitants and harbours. A very important conſideration in the coloniſing any place, is, freſh water: with this valuable article, he ſays, no part of the earth can be better ſupplied.

The iſland is ſeparated from the continent of Malaya by a narrow channel off the Queda ſhore, and is about eighty leagues E. from Diamond Point, in the iſland of Sumatra.

"It is univerſally allowed to be one of the moſt healthy ſituations in India, and, on account of the ſalubrity of the air and climate, invalids are frequently ſent to it from the different preſidencies, and their health is ſpeedily reſtored. It is not liable to the extremes of heat which other ſituations are expoſed to; and during the months that the ſun is in the northern tropic, they have generally land and ſea breezes.

"The face of the country is favourable to health, as it is neither very mountainous, very flat, nor very marſhy; and, not being ſubject to the exceſſive rains and tempeſts which annoy other parts of India at certain ſeaſons, particularly the neighbouring coaſt of Queda, it is not likely to ſuffer by the generation of vapours from the humid ſtate of the country. The months of November and December are the only two that the rain exceeds what is, in general, called cooling and refreſhing ſhowers. The ſky is clear and ſerene, from the mildneſs of the climate and the purity of the atmoſphere; and muſt conſequently be, in point of health, a ſpot particularly favourable for a marine eſtabliſhment."

In particularifing the different timber growing on the iſland, he remarks that the Cynga is the tree principally uſed by the Malays for ſhip-building, being of a firm texture, and growing ſo ſtraight, as to cut up ſixty feet in length, and three in diameter, of clear working plank. He proceeds,

"This is an important article in a place likely to be the reſort of large fleets; and I ſhould not be ſurpriſed to hear that the aggregate ſum for maſts of different deſcriptions in India amounted, laſt war, to what would nearly pay the expence of the

eſtabliſhment which I am propoſing. I have heard that the teak tree grows on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland: if ſo, it is an additional advantage of much conſequence, as every body allows it to be the firſt timber in the world for ſhip-building. Independent of theſe, there are many trees that produce excellent plank and timber for the various purpoſes of building houſes, warehouſes, and for other uſes, where it is not neceſſary to expoſe the plank to the weather; but, by proper management, all theſe may be improved: and as there is now a ſuperabundance of wood, if two or three hundred Madagaſcar ſlaves were to be employed in clearing the uſeleſs part, without promiſcuouſly burning down every tree, it would make the iſland ſtill more healthy, give new ſtrength and vigor to the uſeful tree, facilitate the full examination of the iſland, and enable the exiſting government to allot certain lands for the cultivation of pepper, which already grows ſpontaneous, and, by being properly cultivated, would certainly ſurpaſs, in point of quality, the pepper that is brought from the adjacent coaſts, where it is gathered long before it is ripe, as the natives only wait for it to have ſome conſiſtency, it not being private but general property."

The harbour he conſiders as perfectly ſafe, and capable of containing all the navy of England. The iſland abounds in ſeveral kinds of deer, and furniſhes the wild hog, whoſe fleſh is of a delicate flavour. The coaſt of Queda produces plenty of cattle; rice grows there, and he thinks the ſugar-cane would thrive as well there as in any other parts of India. The ſheep on the iſland were brought from different parts of India, and they ſeemed to thrive well. From theſe and numerous other circumſtances, which our preſcribed limits prevent us from detailing, Sir Home Popham conſiders the Prince of Wales Iſland as the moſt proper poſit on for a dock-yard and harbour: he recommends it, however, on another account alſo, as leading to the acquiſition of wealth by an extenſion of commerce. He continues—

"The advantages which I have hitherto enumerated have principally regarded navigation and ſubſiſtence: its commercial capabilities confer a great additional value on Prince of Wales Iſland, as a permanent ſettlement. It is admirably ſituated for the ſecurity and extenſion of trade. There is not to be found in India, from the Indus to Cochin China, a more eligible port for the interchange of the eaſtern and weſtern commodities of that country; and for enlarging the vent of Britiſh exports, and the profits of imports, ſo p'aced as to command the Streights of Malacca. It may ſerve as a magazine to monopolize not only the Malayan trade, but that of other more eaſtern ſituations. It would command the commerce of the eaſt ſide of Sumatra, the coaſt of Queda, the whole peninſula of Malacca, the Siam country, Cambodia, and Cochin China. In exchange for the pepper, ſpices, ivory, beetle-nut, tin, camphire, birds' neſts, canes, and gum, it would diſpoſe of coarſe cloths and opium from Bengal, the latter forming a chief article of revenue in that extenſive country. In ſuch a view it would directly increaſe the private and public wealth of the Engliſh ſettlers in Bengal, and ultimately the private and public wealth of Great Britain. I ſhould with confidence expect from this eſtabliſhment, that the inhabitants of Borneo, men of more enterpriſing adventure than the other Malays, would bring their produce thither to be exchanged for the articles of Britain and Indoſtan."

After a conjecture at what may be the probable expence of fortifying the place, and ſuggeſting the mode of garriſoning it in part by volunteers from Botany Bay, who might be glad to redeem a period of their tranſportation, by engaging to ſerve on the Prince of Wales Iſland, he touches on the character of the native Malayan, who has been uſually conceived inferior in induſtry and ingenuity to many other Indians. He thinks the Malays were, in theſe reſpects, equal to their neighbours, previous to the eſtabliſhment of the Dutch; but that the avarice and tyranny of theſe traders reduced them to wretchedneſs and ignorance, and infuſed a depravity of ſentiment into them, ſo as that they derived no ſatisfaction or gratification but in treacherous expedients.

He concludes that part of his little tract as follows:

"I have in this memoir endeavoured,

and I truſt not unſucceſsfully, to prove that Bombay, however proper for a marine eſtabliſhment in one ſtate of Engliſh commerce and ſettlements in India, no longer continues to be the fitteſt place for our principal port; that the extenſive poſſeſſions acquired by the Company on the *caſtern* coaſt, and in adjacent countries, render an *eaſtern* the moſt advantageous ſide for a marine eſtabliſhment; that the cauſes which rendered Mr. Lacam's attempt to eſtabliſh a port on the Ganges ineffectual, are of permanent operation, and will prevent the ſucceſs of every experiment of the kind on any branch of that river; that Prince of Wales Iſland, from its harbour, its roads, its materials for ſhip-building, its contiguity to the ſcene of naval operations, is the poſition moſt completely adapted for a naval yard, ſecurely fortified; that by the fertility of its ſoil, its productions, and its climate, it affords the means of ſubſiſtence, and the probability of health; that from its central ſituation, and command of the Streights of Malacca, it would be a mart for the interchange of the commodities of the eaſtern and weſtern India; that thus it would increaſe private riches and public revenue; that in the natural courſe of Britiſh induſtry, ſkill, and ability, it would monopolize the trade with China, and the opulent intermediate countries, to Malacca and Sumatra, and, as I have previouſly obſerved, be an emporium for the commerce of the eaſtern part of Southern Aſia, ſubordinate to London, which would become an emporium for the whole.

"I flatter myſelf I have alſo ſhewn, that its military and political advantages are of the higheſt importance; that a force may be there ſtationed without the expence of ſending ſoldiers from Europe, or the danger of weakening our Indian armies, which will ſecure the eſtabliſhment, protect and extend trade, advance the internal proſperity, conſequently the external power and advantage, of the colony; and that the very ſame means which will attain the moſt important military, commercial, and political ends, that the very cauſes which will enrich and aggrandize the nation, will meliorate the ſituation and character of numerous individuals; and, laſtly, that the ſources of proſperity and power will be the ſources of virtue and happineſs."

This is followed by an Appendix, containing letters from captains of ſhips to himſelf; to Mr. Light, the governor; to Mr. Hay, ſecretary to the government; and to other perſons of note, teſtifying the ſafety of the South Channel, diſcovered a few years ago, being ſo uſeful to veſſels trading to the eaſtward.

Thus we have endeavoured to gratify the curioſity of that part of the public to whom our Magazine is known, by giving a prompt analyſis of a work which profeſſedly treats on a ſubject at this moment of great intereſt. Sir H. P. is an active officer, is well acquainted with India and its affairs. It may be allowed us to ſay, we think he is of too ſanguine a turn of mind. He over-rates the advantages Great Britain would draw from adopting his project in full, and ſeems to have no apprehenſions that thoſe very advantages would in the nature of things be attended with correſpondent riſks. But as this gentleman is almoſt as deeply engaged in literary conteſts at home, as he has been in naval warfare abroad (in neither of which does he appear to be in want of experience), we ſhall have an opportunity of introducing him again to our readers.

THE DRAMA.

SINCE our laſt dramatic ſketch, Maſter Betty has recovered his health, and reſumed his profeſſional occupation. If there be leſs of public there is more private criticiſm on this youth's performance now than a few weeks ago. The diſſenters from the belief, that all he does is faultleſs, grow more numerous. This, however, we cannot think owing to any falling off in his merit, but to the circumſtance of his being put on ſome characters which are really not ſo fully within his ſcope. Many diſpaſſionate judges diſapprove of his Octavian, and there are others as much object to his Romeo; inſiſting that thoſe who never felt love cannot put

on the ſemblance of it. The houſes, however, are more than full whenever his name is announced in any play. Indeed, were the enthuſiaſm of praiſe to grow cooler, he has already been ſo extolled, that the curioſity ſtill ungratified muſt occaſion crowds to follow him for ſome time.

DRURY LANE.

On the 31ſt of January, a comedy under the title of *The Honey Moon* was brought out at this Theatre. The characters as under :—

Duke d'Aranza ....Mr. Elliſton.
Count Montalbin...Mr. Bartley.
Orlando .....Mr. Banniſter.
Juliana's Father....Mr. Wroughton.
The Duke's Squire..Mr. Collins.
Juliana .....Miſs Duncan.
Volante .....Miſs Mellon.
Caroline .....Miſs De Camp.
Hoſteſs .....Mrs. Sparks.

The ſtory on which the piece is founded is as follows. Duke Aranza becomes enamoured of a young lady of rank, whoſe mind is filled with all the follies and caprices peculiar to her high ſtation. Magnificence, the enjoyment of the moſt unbounded liberty, and freedom from conjugal reſtraint, are the objects of her moſt ardent deſires. The duke, however, is not diſmayed by theſe characteriſtics, as, from a cloſe obſervation of her diſpoſition and conduct, he finds her to poſſeſs ſome traits of a moſt pleaſing diſpoſition: he therefore reſolves upon obtaining her hand, which being accompliſhed, he equally reſolves to correct her levities. A ſcene, therefore, enſues which puts us greatly in mind of *Catharine and Petruchio*, or *The Taming of the Shrew*. As ſoon as the knot is tied, he exerciſes his ſtern authority by command, and tries her temper by every ſpecies of privation and mortification. Inſtead of a ducal palace which ſhe had been taught to expect, with its concomitant luxuries, ſhe is ſeated in a homely cottage with plain fare: he, nevertheleſs, continually inculcates the ſimple means by which true happineſs in the conjugal ſtate can be found. She, however, acquaints her father with the impoſition (as ſhe conſiders it) practiſed by her huſband to obtain her; of which, after a time, ſhe repents as her indignation ſubſides, and her knowledge of her huſband's temper and views becomes more familiar. Her father, on being appriſed of his daughter's ſituation, is naturally enraged at the deception practiſed on her, and the connivance of thoſe, eſpecially Count Montalbin, by whom it was favoured. He conſequently ſets out to reſcue his Juliana from the unworthy ſituation to which ſhe is degraded; diſcovers her in the humble cot, and occupied with the mean offices to which the ſuppoſed duke has condemned her. He is ready to wreak his vengeance on him, but is ſoothed for a moment by the entreaties of his daughter, who deprecates his wrath, and ſolicits his forgiveneſs of her huſband.—A place, however, is appointed for an explanation; and the duke, as a pledge of his ſincere determination to appear at it, ſurrenders his wife into the hands of her father. He then returns to the ducal palace, agreed upon for the meeting, reaſſumes his coſtly attire and all the ſplendors of high rank, when the enraged father enters the hall, and calls for the impoſtor who had deceived his daughter. The duke immediately comes forth, and, to the agreeable ſurpriſe of both, unfolds the motives of his diſguiſe, and deſcants on the happy effects it has produced, in reclaiming his lady from her vain caprices, and improving her into the moſt amiable and beſt of wives. With this plot there ſeems to be blended two others of minor importance; the one growing out of the antipathies of a woman-hater, who at length, however, is induced to marry; and the other, from the affections of Count Montalbin for Juliana's ſiſter, with whom he is alſo happily united.

From this ſtory the author, the late John Tobin, Eſq. (and not Mr. *Godwin*, as reported) has made a tolerably intereſting play; though its favourable reception is in a great degree owing to the good acting of Mr. Elliſton and Miſs Duncan.

On the 12th, at the ſame houſe, a *Melo Drame*, as an after-piece, written by Mr. Holcroft, was preſented to the public: a production more admired for the exhibition of a very beautiful ſcene than for any thing intereſting in the ſtory. It is muſical, and that muſic (produced by Miſs Holcroft), like the title, is made up out of the ſtyle of two countries. In compoſitions of harmony, it may be very well to blend in it the taſte, the air, the melody of every nation; but in language we diſapprove of its *mongrel* appearance and effect.

COVENT GARDEN.

On Saturday, the 16th of February, a new comedy, called, *To Marry, or Not to Marry*, the production of Mrs. Inchbald, was performed with ſucceſs to a faſhionable and full houſe. The characters were as follow:—

Lord Danberry...Mr. Munden.
Sir Oſwin Mortland, Mr. Kemble.
Mr. Willowear....Mr. Farley.
Mr. Lavensforth..Mr. Cooke.
Amos.....Mr. Brunton.
Lady Sufan Courtly, Mrs. Glover.
Lady S. Mortland, Mrs. Davenport.
Heſter.....Miſs Shuttleworth.

The fable is ſimple, but intereſting; and chiefly turns upon an inveterate political quarrel between Sir Oſwin Mortland and Mr. Lavensforth. The latter is baniſhed for his conduct and ſentiments; and this ſevere hardſhip he imputes to the hoſtile diſpoſition and interference of Sir Oſwin M. Lavensforth has left a daughter behind him, whoſe guardian would conſtrain her to marry Mr. Willowear, a very weak but wealthy young man. She, however, has ſuch an averſion to her admirer, that ſhe ſlips from his hands juſt before ſhe was entering the church door. She flies to Sir Oſwin Mortland's ſiſter for refuge, who acquaints her brother of the diſtreſſing ſituation of the innocent young lady, but does not very readily conſent to her remaining under his roof, as he has entertained a very unfavourable opinion of the ſex in general. Mr. Willowear, alſo, having traced the ſteps of the runaway, applies to Sir Oſwin to make complaint of his hard uſage, and beſpeak his aſſiſtance to regain the fugitive. Sir Oſwin hears his ſtory, and determines to interrogate the object complained of; in doing which, like many other miſanthropes in love matters, his heart becomes touched, and he equally engages her affections. This diſcovery being made, ſhe feels herſelf bound to acquaint him that ſhe is the daughter of his mortal enemy, who, he knows, has vowed his deſtruction. This, as may be ſuppoſed, does not leſſen his affection for her, but throws him into great difficulty and diſtreſs of mind. Lavensforth, being appriſed by ſome friend of her elopement from the man of her guardian's choice, ſends a letter to her wherever ſhe can be found, with orders to return immediately to him. She undertakes the journey with promptitude, and Sir O. determines to accompany her a part of the way. Lavensforth has a black ſervant (Amos), who, hearing his maſter frequently utter ſentiments of revenge againſt Sir Oſwin Mortland, reſolves to be the inſtrument of that revenge in his own perſon. He finds him out; and, meeting with him by the chaiſe, in which was Miſs L. at ſome diſtance from his maſter's obſcure cottage, fires a fowling-piece at him, and wounds him in the arm. Without being known to Lavensforth, Sir O. receives aſſiſtance from him in ſtopping the bleeding of his wound; but preſently, as the daughter approaches and makes each known to the other, a moſt affecting ſcene takes place. She is, however, the amiable cauſe of a reconciliation between her father and the man who is now to be her huſband.

The play is more to be remarked for its moral than for its wit. We think the auſtere diſguſt of Sir O. to the fair ſex expreſſed too ſtrongly; though, taking the whole piece together, it cannot fail to enhance the fair author's literary reputation. The play was accompanied with ſeveral incidental circumſtances of intereſt; ſuch as the appearance of Mr. *Kemble*, after a remiſſion of ſome few weeks; the recovery of Mr. *Munden*, after a ſevere indiſpoſition; and laſt, though not leaſt, the firſt appearance of a charming theatrical candidate (the daughter of a Dr. Shuttleworth, who died abroad in the ſervice of his country). It gives us pleaſure, at all times, to foſter talent, in danger of being concealed, in ſome degree, by diffidence. The warmth of public approbation cannot but mature thoſe powers, which, together with a pleaſing perſon, ſeem ſo well calculated to engage public favour.

On Tueſday, the 12th of February, a new After-piece was produced at the above theatre, under the title of *Too Many Cooks;* but why ſo called, we are at a loſs to know, *for under any other name it would have ſmelled as ſweet.* It certainly is but a *trifle*, and therefore can never be made *a ſtanding diſh.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET TO A WINTER ROSE, IN FULL BLOOM AT CHRISTMAS 1804. BY CLIO RICKMAN.

LOUD howls the northern blaſt acroſs the plain,
The eddying ſnow high drifted ſkirts the hill,
And bare is every tree, and bound each rill,
As Nature's beauties ne'er would glow again;
Yet bluſhing, lovely ROSE! thou bloomeſt ſtill.

Pure emblem of a mind ſerenely gay,
Whoſe conſcious rectitude, and nought of ill,
Gives to its owner a perpetual *May*.
The ſcourge of Malice, and the gripe of Power,
Aſſail in vain the firm unſhaken ſoul:
The ſelf-approving and the virtuous breaſt,
When Care's black gathering clouds around it lower,
Superior to the tempeſts as they roll,
Blooms 'midſt the ſtorm, looks forward, and is bleſt.

HYMN TO FREEDOM: SUPPOSED TO BE SUNG AT THE TOMB OF THE LATE DUKE OF BEDFORD. BY H. FLETCHER.

Time—Evening.

GODDESS of Nature! ſource of ev'ry joy
That nobly agitates the frame of man,
But not of thoſe that flatter and deſtroy,
Accept the ſong that from thyſelf began!
At Ruſſel's tomb unceaſingly I mourn,
And pour to thee the hymn that echoes from his urn!

Thy hands, perhaps, in ſome romantic dell,
Where Nature reigns, all beautifully wild;
Beneath the craggy mountain's awful ſwell,
A pious trophy to his name have pil'd:
Where oft, when fails the breezy morn along,
Thou join'ſt the warbling woods in harmony of ſong.

And where, again, at Evening's ſolemn hour,
What time the Moon her ſilver chariot rears,
While Philomela, from her lonely bow'r,
Pours the ſad notes that call thy willing tears,
Thou lov'ſt upon the cloſing flowers to lay thy head,
Rapt in ſweet dreams of him for whom thoſe tears are ſhed.

Oh! leave thy woods! nor, at my pray'r, refuſe
To tread with me a more than midnight gloom;
And, as the worm his ſilent work purſues,
We'll pauſe to view the triumphs of the tomb,
Where Death's ſtern king in ſullen horror reigns,
Breathing black ſtarleſs night o'er Ruſſel's lov'd remains.

Fear not to come!—oh! turn not thus away!
No poliſh'd fiend allures thee to his arms,
With democratic voice to urge thy ſtay,
And teach the crowd to idolize thy charms;
The while his minions, as they play around,
Securely fix their chains, and drag thee to the ground.

Here ſleeps thy ſon—thy great, thy glorious ſon,
Who, taught by thee, the paths of virtue trod;
He won the prize before his race was run,
And left his country to behold his God:
And where thy Ruſſel ſleeps, Vice dares not come,
But hides her bluſhing face, and ruſhes by his tomb.

TO HER I LOVE.

IN hopes to meet a lover's name,
Here ſhall the eyes of Beauty rove:
But only one the ſong ſhall claim,
The ſong that's meant for—*her I love.*

"And who's the maid," ſhall Beauty aſk,
"That can o'er thee ſo powerful prove?
"Whoſe ſmile impels the lyric taſk?"
Hear my reply—'tis her I love.

Her lips of power myſterious are,
Who ſhall theſe lines from me approve;
A Cupid lurks in ambuſh there,
His ſpell—the voice of her I love.

To live for love, and ſigh for fame,
The poet marks—beheſt of Jove:
My paſſions feed a double flame,
I ſigh for fame, and her I love.

Could I, while you my ſoul inſpire,
Thy beauty paint, thy pity move;
Then farewell, fame, then farewell, lyre!
My fame's the praiſe of her I love.

Full many a maid, with magic ſkill,
The bard arrays, his art to prove:
His ſong may ſcatter charms at will,
But mine is grac'd by her I love.

Thy charms ſhall lend it wings to fly
O'er hill and valley, plain and grove;
The paſſport to a lover's ſigh
Shall be the name of her I love.

Oh! maid belov'd! Oh! lyre adorn'd!
Who now ſhall dare the ſong reprove?
By thee admir'd—their frowns are ſcorn'd;
I only write to *her I love.* H. F.

A MORNING EFFUSION.

WHILST on theſe lofty towering rocks I ſtand,
And all creation opens to my view;
Whilſt from the glittering main the God of Day
Triumphant riſes, and the verdant ſcene,
Brighten'd by him, aſſumes a livelier tint,
What tranſport undiminiſh'd fills my breaſt!
What gratitude to Him, who made all theſe
So glorious, ſo noble, ſo complete!
Who could view this, and yet deny a Pow'r
Who made the world, and governs it in wiſdom?
Who (when he ſees the heav'n's extended arch,
Th' æthereal blue with which it is adorn'd,
And the tranſparent cloud that floats beneath)

Could ſay that all theſe things were made by chance?
Who looks upon the world, and does not ſee
The hand of God on every atom ſtampt?
On every leaf his glory ſhines confeſt:
Each object ſhews that Power muſt be divine,
Who from the formleſs, and unſeemly chaos,
Brought forth this world, and all that lives or moves;
Who gave the ſun his light, the heav'n its luſtre;
Who taught the planets their appointed courſe,
And bade the moon move in her proper ſphere;
Who form'd the madd'ning ocean by his pow'r,
That wonderful abyſs of wonders:
Who from the duſt form'd man, his laſt
But nobleſt work: to him he gave a ſoul,
To all beſides deny'd.
On his fair front he ſtampt the mark of king,
That all creation, conſcious of his pow'r,
Might own his ſway, and be obedient to him.
But 'tis not mortals can deſcribe his pow'r;
Angels, alone, are equal to the taſk:
For man, vain man, ſo limited in knowledge,
In contemplation of his excellence
Stands mute, aſtounded by the effulgent radiance
Which he too lowly cannot look upon.
E'en thought itſelf, loſt in a maze ſo intricate,
Cannot purſue the complicated path,
But ſinks, bewilder'd and amaz'd.
Man only knows (and 'tis enough for him)
That God exiſts, and that this God is juſt.

AN ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF MY BELOVED SISTER.

AND art thou gone, my Jane? for ever fled
From this vain world, ſo fraught with grief and pain?
Yes, the dear ſiſter of my heart is dead;
Is gone to join above the heavenly train.

A ling'ring, painful illneſs thou didſt bear
With meek ſubmiſſion to the will of heav'n;
And the ſweet peace thou felt, as Death drew near,
Much comfort to thy mourning friends hath giv'n.

Without a ſingle ſigh, thou didſt thy ſoul reſign
Unto thy God, whom thou didſt ever love;
And, with the brighteſt proſpects, flew to join
The juſt made perfect in the realms above.

When I reflect how tenderly we lov'd,
And the ſtrong ties that did our ſouls cement,
My wounded heart by ſorrow keen is mov'd,
And I thy loſs for ever muſt lament.

Yet I, ſubmiſſive, bow to heaven's decree,
And wiſh all ſelfiſh ſorrow to reſtrain;
And when from every pain Death ſets me free,
May we with joy and triumph meet again!

Oh! may my God to me impart his grace,
And guide my willing heart in Virtue's way;
That I may hope in heaven to ſee his face,
And join to praiſe him in eternal day!

S. B.

MODERN DISCOVERIES
AND
IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;
With Notices reſpecting Men of Letters.

[Specifications of patents are requeſted to be ſent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an inſertion in the firſt number is deſired.]

PATENT to Mr. Thomas Noon, watch-maker, of Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, for a threſhing machine with loofe beaters.—The nature of this invention can only be fully deſcribed and aſcertained by the drawings annexed to the ſpecification. The drawings repreſent an elevation or ſide-view of the machine, and a plan or bird's eye view of the ſame, each drawn upon a ſcale of half an inch to the foot. The machine repreſented is of two-horſe power, and cauſes the cylinder or drum to make about one hundred revolutions in a minute, which velocity may be increaſed or diminiſhed, by altering the number of wheels or cogs on the wheels either belonging to the machine or the horizontal ſhaft, or by any other well-known means. The advantages reſulting from the uſe of this machine are very conſiderable, it being ſtated to have leſs friction than any other that has come to the inventor's knowledge, and conſequently it is enabled to do more work with the ſame power, and will produce leſs injury to the ſtraw. It is alſo leſs liable to ſuffer damage by accidents, and when out of order it may be eaſily repaired by a common workman.

Patent to Mr. Robert Frith, dyer, of Broughton, in the county of Lancaſter, for an improved method of dying cotton wool, cotton twiſt, cotton weft, and cotton cloth, of a nankeen colour and of a buff colour.—The nature of the ſaid invention, and the manner in which the improved method of dying, &c. are to be performed, are as follow: this invention or diſcovery conſiſts in the uſe, either conjoined or ſucceſſive, of an infuſion or decoction of galls, mahogany bark, alder bark, oak bark, elm bark, ſchumach, or madder, or of any one, two, or more of them; of a ſolution of iron prepared by means of the ſulphuric, nitric, muriatic,

and acetous acids, or any one or more of them; or by any other acid or acids commonly uſed for the purpoſe of ſuch ſolutions, or prepared in any other way in which the ſolution of iron, commonly called iron-liquor, is prepared. After waſhing the ſubſtance to be dyed in hot water, the inventor (in ſtating the manner of his proceſs, obſerves that he) firſt dips it into an infuſion or decoction of galls, mahogany bark, alder bark, oak bark, elm bark, ſchumach, and madder, or of any one, two, or more of them.—2. He paſſes it through a ſolution of iron, prepared as before mentioned.—3. He waſhes it well in warm water.—4. He paſſes it through a ſolution of ſoap in water, or through a ſolution of any of the alkalies, either mild or cauſtic, in water, or through lime-water.—5. He dips it, while remaining wet, into a ſolution of tin prepared by means of either the nitric acid or the muriatic acid, or the nitro-muriatic acid, diluted with water. After waſhing the ſubſtance ſo dyed in warm water, and dying it in the uſual way, the operation is complete. The firſt and ſecond operations may be performed in a different order; that is to ſay, the ſubſtance to be dyed may be firſt put into the ſolution of iron, and afterwards dipped into the before-mentioned infuſion or decoction; or the infuſion or decoction and ſolution of iron may be mixed together, and the ſubſtance to be dyed may be paſſed through the mixture; but the inventor prefers the uſe of the infuſion or decoction, and the ſolution of iron, in the order firſt mentioned. It may be proper to ſtate, for the information of ſuch perſons as are not converſant in the art of dying, that in the above proceſs an infuſion or decoction of galls produces a yellowiſh buff colour; and that the addition of a ſmall quantity of mahogany bark or alder bark to the infuſion or decoction of galls produces a proper buff colour; and that the addition of a greater quantity of mahogany bark or alder bark to the infuſion or decoction of galls produces a nankeen colour: the proportions of each of which may be varied according to the ſhade of colour which the dyer wiſhes to produce.

Mr. Joſeph Steevens, of Carlick Hill, has lately invented an inſtrument for equalizing the preſſure and efflux of non-elaſtic fluids, with more facility than it has been hitherto done. The principles on which it depends are preciſely the ſame as thoſe of the inſtrument which he conſtructed for the Mathematical Society, about four years ago; but which had no proviſion for refilling during the proceſs, or making of an experiment. The inſtrument here alluded to is the reſult of ſeveral trials, appears to be at once ſimple and accurate, and applicable to every purpoſe for which ſuch an inſtrument can be required, and operates by means of the re-action of the atmoſphere. In the conſtruction of it, the inventor has preferred diſtinctneſs of parts to elegance and ſymmetry.—He has, likewiſe, invented a gaſometer conſiderably ſimplified by different alterations, and rendered more univerſal by the addition of the above inſtrument.

Mr. William Bowler, of Finſbury St., London, has lately invented a method of preventing ſuch accidents as often happen to horſes and carriages in deſcending hills: this is effected by means of a gripe or claſp acting on the naves of the wheel of the carriage. By this contrivance, a cart may be ſtopped in an inſtant in going down the ſteepeſt hill with a load, without ſtopping the horſes, by the carter only preſſing his hand upon a lever. This plan would, likewiſe, prove highly advantageous in caſe of a horſe taking fright, as the carriage may be inſtantly ſtopped, in conſequence of the brace clapping the wheels. It may alſo, with little alteration, anſwer for a broad wheeled waggon with a heavy load. By the preſent method, a coachman, whilſt ſitting on his box, may confine or releaſe the wheels of his carriage at pleaſure, and thereby prevent fatal accidents in deſcending hills, or in managing reſtive horſes. The iron work does not occaſion any inconvenience in the loading or unloading of the cart, neither does it occupy any room within it; and what is of very material conſequence in new inventions, it may be managed by the carter with much leſs time and trouble than by the ordinary method of the hook and drag chain. It is alſo much more ſecure in its action, as its power acts or binds on both wheels at once, and, moreover, gives a uniform ſteady draught for the horſes, which prevents them from falling down.

Mr. James Woart, of Fulham, has lately invented a method of raiſing a roof ſunk in the middle. In this invention, the principal new truſs is bolted into the old girder, and alſo ſecured behind the bolts by firm corkings, four inches ſquare, which may be made of hard wood or iron, and are let one half into the new principal, and the other half into the old girder, in order to prevent a lateral preſſure upon the walls. The bolts go through the new truſs and the old girder.

Mr. Richard Weſton, of Leiceſter, has

lately ſuggeſted certain improvements to be adopted in the mode of cultivating vines, which have a tendency to accelerate the ripening of grapes, and the heightening of their flavour, without the aid of fire or glaſſes. The following is a ſummary of the author's obſervations on this ſubject. "In this climate the autumns are frequently ſo unfavourable, that grapes do not acquire a ſufficient degree of ripeneſs, when planted in the open air, without the aid of fire and glaſſes to cover them. Of late years," he obſerves, "it has been the practice to raiſe vines in pots or tubs to be forced, and many bunches of grapes are known to have been produced from a vine in a pot which contains not more than four or five gallons of earth. There are," he proceeds, "many advantages that attend this method which may be practiſed with both eaſe and a certainty of ſucceſs. In pot houſes there are frequently vacancies where pots may be placed, without inconvenience, on the flues or in the tan. In a dung hotbed, pots may be plunged into the dung on the outſide, and the branches may be drawn under the frame, nailed along the back, and kept there till the ſhoots are grown a few inches long. A ſufficient number of plants ſhould be always in readineſs to ſupply ſuch vacancies. A ſimilar method may be practiſed between fruit trees placed againſt walls, where there is generally a vacancy to the amount of a few feet. Theſe are the places proper to be adopted for vines, if fronting the ſouth or ſouth-weſt; but there is one thing which requires to be particularly attended to, which is, to plant only ſuch kinds as ripen early, ſuch, for inſtance, as the black and white July grape, the ſweet water black and white, the white muſcadine, the black cluſter grape, and ſome others. In order to accelerate the growth of vines in the ſpring ſeaſon, it will be requiſite," continues the author, "after having previouſly procured ſome plants properly trained in pots, to dig a hole two feet deep: let a hotbed be made ſome time either in March or April, about three feet thick of dung, and its length in proportion to the number of pots placed againſt the wall, or in ſome other warm ſituation. When the violent ſteam of the dung has begun to abate, plunge two rows of pots into the bed up to the rim, and ſpread either rotten tan or earth over them about four inches thick, to retain the heat. Place a board, a foot broad at the leaſt, at each end of the hotbed, and another on the top of theſe. Examine the bed frequently, to aſcertain the degree of the heat; this may be done by keeping a ſtick in it: and, when the heat begins to decline, ſtir up the bed, and add more dung; and on froſty nights ſuſpend another mat over them. As ſoon as the buds begin to ſwell, keep the bed up to a good degree of heat, and ſpread over it a layer of rotten horſe dung about two inches thick, and now and then wet it with water or ſoapſuds a little warm, and open the mat, when the weather becomes warm, in the middle of the day. By purſuing this method of uſing rotten dung and ſoapſuds, an old vine which was cut down to the ground, and only began to ſhoot on the firſt of July, before the coming on of winter protruded ſhoots ſix feet in length. According as the ſeaſon proves warm, the growth of the ſhoots will be viſibly accelerated in the courſe of a few weeks. When the ſhoots are about ſix inches long, the pots muſt be removed, and placed where they are to remain ſtationary, and trained to the wall in the ſame manner as other vines; but it will be adviſeable to let them be covered at night, until the weather becomes ſettled. By purſuing the above method," the author obſerves, "the ripening of the grapes will be accelerated not leſs than a month or ſix weeks, and conſequently the flavour much enhanced. The following is recommended as a proper method to keep grapes in a ſtate of preſervation till winter:—In or about the month of September, when the grapes are nearly ripe, procure ſome bags made of either crape, muſlin gauze, or white paper. Select ſome of the beſt bunches, and with a pair of ſharp narrow-pointed ſciſſars cut off all the ſmall unripe, rotten, mouldy, or imperfect grapes, eſpecially ſuch as may appear to have been eaten by flies or waſps. Incloſe each bunch in a bag, and tie the bag faſt with a ſtring, ſo that no inſect may be able to gain admiſſion into it. In the middle of a fine dry day in October gather them, with a piece of the ſhoot attached to them, and hang them up in a dry warm room, previouſly dipping the end of the ſhoots in melted reſin or ſealing-wax. Examine them, however, frequently, leſt they ſhould get mouldy or rotten."

The following directions relate to the propereſt and moſt expeditious method of layering vines in pots, and by which fruit may be had from them, according to Mr. W., in the courſe of a few months.

"Procure ſome pots which will contain at leaſt four or five gallons of earth: unnail ſome branches which are in a fruit-

bearing ſtate, and which you can lay in the ground. Prune the branches properly; draw them through the hole at the bottom of the pot; fill the pots with earth, and place them in the ground. If there ſhould not be room enough againſt the walls to train them to, ſome ſtrong ſtakes ſhould be put into the ground, to which they may be faſtened. During the ſummer, the ſhoots ſhould be pruned in the ſame manner as thoſe ſpread againſt walls. Layer them in the month of March or April; and during the ſummer they will have produced ſufficient roots, that in October or March they will bear removing. When you wiſh to plant them elſewhere, cut off the ſtalk on the outſide of the pot, and they will then be ready for uſe whenever you have any vacancies to fill up. By watering the holes well before planting, and under the above regulations, vines have been removed at Midſummer, and have not been injured by the removal."

THE Spaniards, much to their honour, are paying great regard to the cultivation of the ſciences. M. Chaix is among the aſtronomers of that nation who are favoured by the court of Madrid. Don Antonio de Roberdo, at the Havannah, is alſo indefatigable in his aſtronomical purſuits. He has made minute calculations of the eclipſe of the ſun on the 10th of February 1804, after the analytical methods of M. du Sejour, for every country of the earth, with all the dimenſions of the curves of illumination. Theſe calculations are allowed, by the great Lalande himſelf, to be more exact than thoſe in the *Connoiſſance des Temps* of that year. While men of learning are thus emulating, and yet doing juſtice to each other's genius and talents in diſtant parts of the world, we may ſafely ſay the age of darkneſs is paſt, and that the human character can never be ſo degraded again, or the human mind ſo enſlaved, as when knowledge was confined to a few great men only.

M. PIAZZI, at Palermo, has publiſhed a very valuable work, being a catalogue of nearly 7000 ſtars, each obſerved ſeveral times with excellent inſtruments, calculated and reduced to the year 1800.

TRAVELLING is purſued with more ardor than at any former period. Baron Von Humboldt, one of the moſt learned men of this age, and certainly a no leſs intrepid voyager, after viſiting the unknown part of South America, traverſed the ſnows of the Cordillera to go to the province of Quito. On the 23d of June, 1802, he was, at Pinchincha and Chimberaza, at the height of near 7000 yards, which is only about 500 below the ſummit. No man was ever at ſuch a height before: the blood iſſued from his eyes and his lips; he experienced, alſo, great retching, and a conſiderable uneaſineſs all over, which continued ſeveral days after this terrible journey. But even all this does not amount to the ſacrifices made by Don Domingo Badia, a Spaniard, to indulge his taſte for exploring new countries. He obtained the countenance of the Prince of Peace to undertake a journey through a great part of Africa; and, that he might do this with more effect and advantage in diſcovery, he conſented to be circumciſed, and afterwards aſſumed the name of Ali Beik Abdallah. This voluntary muſſulman is doubtleſs, at preſent, in ſome unknown deſert, ſupported alone by his unequalled zeal under ſevere privations and dangers. Our own countryman, Mungo Parke, is again preparing for another viſit to Africa.

LANDED proprietors, and others intereſted in land ſurveying, or enclofing commons or waſte lands, may expect to derive material inſtruction from a work now in the preſs, and in great forwardneſs, on Land Surveying, as it is now practiſed by the commiſſioners and ſurveyors in new enclofures, from the pen of Mr. Stephenſon, land ſurveyor, Horncaſtle, Lincolnſhire. This ſyſtem is but little known, having been generally withheld from the public.

MR. Carr, the author of "The Stranger in France," will ſhortly publiſh his Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Ruſſia, part of Poland and Pruſſia, in the year 1804.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE Spaniſh war has produced, as might be expected, an immenſity of captures in our favour. Unprepared as that country was for ſuch an event, it could not nor can it for a time injure our commerce, and there is little proſpect of its navy co-operating to any effect againſt us with that of France. High-ſounding language is, however, uſed by the Prince of Peace, and this country is treated, in his addreſs to the armies, as little better than a nation of aſſaſſins and pirates. The utmoſt vigour has taken place, and Spain will ſoon preſent, like Great Britain, the fight of a people in arms in its defence. Whether it is capable of entering into an

offenſive war, or of even defending its colonies, is ſtill a doubtful queſtion; but, in the mean time, every court of Europe reſounds with its complaints againſt the Britiſh government, whom it accuſes of meanneſs and duplicity, and ſo far from having the deliverance of Europe at heart, as being ſwayed only by the moſt mercenary views, and regardleſs of friend or foe, when any opportunity is offered of improving the pay of its ſailors by plunder. As nothing was to be got by a war with France, the treaſures of Spain, they ſay, were devoted to ſoothe the reſtleſs ſpirit of the Britiſh navy.

The effect of theſe complaints on foreign courts is greater than is imagined in this country, and the voluminous papers publiſhed for the uſe of the two houſes of parliament are little likely to diſpel the languor which prevails with regard to us on the continent. Subſidies are, therefore, ſaid to be prepared, and it is expected that Sweden and Ruſſia will have no objection to receive the gold of Britain. In what manner their forces can be applied to any beneficial purpoſe to this country, it is in vain to conjecture: however inclined the King of Sweden may be to enter into hoſtilities, it does not appear that his ſubjects, by any means, concur with his wiſhes; and Pruſſia will prevent his armies from marching by land into Hanover, or towards any point of attack upon France. Ruſſia is more likely to accept of a ſubſidy for the payment of its troops to march to the ſouthward, and, under the pretext of watching the motions of the French in Italy, taking ſuch ſtations as may enable it to purſue the meaſures it has long had in view with reſpect to the Ottoman Porte. But whether theſe powers will or will not accept our gold, it is certain that their forces cannot be brought into action for a conſiderable time; and as to France, it is of little conſequence whether they ſtay at home, or leave their reſpective countries.

Pruſſia and Auſtria ſeem determined to preſerve their neutrality. They feel no intereſt in our quarrel, nor can have any objection to the two great powers at war continuing to weaken themſelves by a fruitleſs conteſt. As ſtanders by, they reaſon in a very different manner from the people in this country: they do not trouble themſelves ſo much about the juſtice as the policy of the war, and, not perceiving any object to be obtained of advantage to their reſpective countries, they very wiſely preſerve their forces entire, and take the beſt precautions they can to prevent external commotions from injuring the tranquillity of their ſtates. The leſſer powers of Germany are in the ſame ſituation, and, whatever diſpoſition they may have for exchanging the perſons and ſervices of their ſubjects for Britiſh guineas, the footing which the French have in Hanover effectually keeps them in awe, and deprives them of all the benefits to be derived from our ſubſidies.

Italy is by no means ſettled. The northern part is doubtful of the continuance of the Ciſalpine Republic, and which reſts entirely in the breaſt of the French emperor. Whether he gives it a king in one of his brothers, or retains himſelf the preſidency, the real power over the country is veſted in the cabinet of France. The ſouthern part is ſtill more agitated. The throne of Naples ſeems to be tottering; and, if Ruſſia ſhould commence hoſtilities againſt France, the French forces would immediately occupy Naples and Calabria, and the King of the Two Sicilies would be under the neceſſity of contenting himſelf with the poſſeſſion of only one, in which his ſtay alſo muſt depend more on contingencies than on his ſubjects' power or inclination to defend his ſovereignty.

All accounts from France concur in the increaſing proſperity of the people, ariſing from new efforts of induſtry, and their great application to agriculture. Gold and ſilver are very plentiful. They pay their taxes cheerfully, and are highly ſatisfied with the eaſe which they enjoy under their preſent government. The moſt active and induſtrious perſon in the republic is the emperor, who is inceſſantly employed in buſineſs of ſtate, and communicates with the meaneſt as well as greateſt perſons on this ſubject. The contents of his letter to the King of England, whom he addreſſes with the title of Monſieur, mon Frere; or Sir, my Brother, have been communicated to the Senate. In this letter he informs the king, that having been called to the throne by Providence, and the ſuffrages of the people and army, he thought this a favourable opportunity to propoſe the return of peace, an object the deareſt to his heart, and for which he felt it no diſgrace to make the firſt ſtep, and in which the king would derive the greateſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction, both for himſelf and his children. The emperor points out the proſperity which Britain has attained; the fallacious hopes of a coalition on the continent againſt France; the impoſſibility of deſtroying her finances, and that to her the colonies were only a ſecondary object. The war, he ſays, is without an object,

without any presumable result to the king; and that for nations to fight together for the sake of fighting, is the most melancholy sight in nature. He declares that he has performed a most sacred duty, and one precious to his heart, in making this offer, and trusts that the king will believe in the sincerity of these sentiments.

To this letter an answer was returned, not by the King of England, but by Lord Mulgrave, one of his ministers; which states, that the king is equally earnest for peace, provided it is not incompatible with the permanent security and essential interests of his states. Arrangements, therefore, must be made for the future safety and tranquillity of Europe: on this account the king cannot answer more particularly to the overture, till he has communicated with the powers of the continent, and particularly with the Emperor of Russia.

These two letters the Counsellor of State, who brought them, informed the house would have remained among the secrets of government, if the king's speech to his parliament had not announced the communication in terms full of acrimony, accusations, and reproaches. He represented France as too great to condescend to similar language, and as assured of the amicable disposition of the powers of Europe; and this disposition was increased since the attack of the Spanish frigates in time of peace; the assassination of three hundred victims, sacrificed by the cannon of England, or buried in the waves; the capture of the Spanish regiment, and the detention of eighty vessels in the Mediterranean; with other perpetual violations of the liberty of the sea, were considered, by every court, as injurious to the rights of every nation and every sovereign. The communications, therefore, of England with the continent were considered as so many chimeras and parts of that perfidious system which seeks to sow the seeds of war on the continent, to eternize the monopoly of a single nation, and oppress the commerce of all others. The orator concluded, that, if England persisted in its determination for war, it remained only for French bravery to display its energy, and finally to triumph over that eternal enemy of the liberty of the seas and the tranquillity of nations.

In the other two houses similar speeches were made by the orators. The ability of the English to hurt France was treated with great contempt. It was ironically asked, What they had done with the immense fleets with which they had covered the ocean, and of what use to them was their pretended sovereignty over the sea? They had reigned there without a rival for upwards of two years; yet what expedition of importance had they undertaken? The shores of France were every where accessible. They had vessels every where for the transporting of troops; yet so far were they from attempting a landing, they were trembling at home in dread of an invasion. Their mighty navy was baffled by flotillas of gun-boats, which they could not prevent from moving from port to port, whenever it was thought necessary to change their positions. On the one hand were immense preparations; immense taxations; a people armed with guns, if they could procure them, and, if not, with pikes; the shores covered with batteries and Martello towers, from a distrust of the watery element, in which they had placed so much confidence, and over which they pretended to supreme authority: on the other side, every thing wore the aspect of profound tranquillity; the emperor was pursuing his measures for the internal prosperity of the state, and taking only the proper precautions which a state of war required; ruining his enemy with scarcely moving an arm, and not raising a single tax on his subjects on account of the war. The English, say the orators, are expending millions, and doing nothing: the French spend scarcely thoulands. Hanover is in their possession; their own coasts are secure; and their people prepared, on the first opportunity, to fight the enemy on his own ground.

That little has been done in the contest, we cannot deny; that our expenditure is enormous, is certain; that the object of the struggle is little understood, and little likely to be injurious to the power of France, we must allow. The great difficulty seems to be, on our part, to recede with honour; for, as to the deliverance of Europe, we are more likely to add to than to diminish the burden of its chains. It was painful, however, to read the triumph of the orators on the religious differences that prevail in the United Kingdom; whilst, said they, all nations are learning toleration, and removing every obstacle to civil union, occasioned by religious opinions, Great Britain alone remains attached to that perverse system which disgraced former ages, troubles itself with the idle quarrels of priests, and prefers internal commotions to the granting of religious liberty to those of her subjects who have

not ſwerved, and diſdain to ſwerve, from the religion of their anceſtors. Whilſt the moſt bigotted people in France are become the moſt attached to the new civil government, Ireland preſents a ſcene of confuſion, which the Engliſh cabinet has not the power to allay, but by a remedy which it has not the wiſdom and magnanimity to adopt.

The affairs of Holland continue to be in that ſtate of derangement from which there is no proſpect of extrication. The general opinion is, that a change of government is to be expected; the form to be dictated by that power in whoſe hands, in fact, the real authority of the ſtate is at preſent veſted. The nominal governors are endeavouring, as well as they can, to anſwer the demands of this power; but the checks upon their commerce, and their loſſes occaſioned by the late war, render every effort ineffectual. Their meaſures have been reſiſted with great energy in the legiſlative body, and many animated ſpeeches have been uttered upon the occaſion: but oratory is of little uſe, when that vital ſpirit is gone which animated the Dutch in their conteſt for independence with the haughty Spaniard; and England now feels the effect of ſuffering its councils to be influenced by the mean and petty views of counting-houſe politics, and of their meaſures being guided by Jews, loan-jobbers, and contractors, with whom the immortal father of our preſent miniſter diſdained to have any connection.

Ambubaiarum collegia, pharmacopolæ,
Mendici, ruini, balatrones, hoc genus omne.

By ſuch a race was Holland brought into its preſent ſtate; and by that race the nation was declared to be at the utmoſt pitch of proſperity, whilſt they were ſucking its vitals, and hurrying it to inevitable ruin.

"Contractor and Co." it was well obſerved in the legiſlative body of Holland, "hold in their hands the fate of "the republic. Becauſe our financiers "have not choſen or not been able to "ſatisfy them, they endeavour to obtain "a new impoſt of one per cent on pro- "perty, and the ſtate directory openly, "and without reſerve, announce a mili- "tary contribution, or quartering at the "expence of citizens, unleſs we chooſe "to agree immediately to their propoſal. "Financial impotency, and the derange- "ment reſulting from it, are ever the "forerunners of the downfal of a go- "vernment, eſpecially of ſuch an un- "wieldy and expenſive one as ours, "which, ſtaggering from day to day, tries "to preſerve its exiſtence only by forced "contributions, and which, as we are "publickly told, muſt endure unheard-of "degradation, and loſe its character both "at home and abroad. Whatever mea- "ſures of coercion may be uſed; what- "ever deteſtable and unlawful means "may be employed to perſecute thoſe "who ſhould contribute to the petty or "ſecret war againſt the finances, they "increaſe in the ſame proportion as the "preſſure: the people can no longer en- "dure it; they begin to feel, after hav- "ing but too long performed their duty "to their country with their purſes, that "the firſt duties of a huſband and a father "call on them to be careful, and make "them ſwear to reſiſt new extortions, and "the dangers impending over their heads. "One of the ſtrongeſt marks of the op- "preſſion and miſery to which the nation "is reduced, eſpecially by the contribu- "tions, is, that we do not, as formerly, "hear one complaining voice, but that "the public energy is deadened and pal- "ſied by the fear of foreign force, and "the artifice with which we are conſtant- "ly threatened is moſt evident. Every "body ſighs in ſecret; and many, as pri- "vately as poſſible, begin to provide for "their own ſafety; whilſt ſome perſons, "who would otherwiſe have been as boiſ- "terous as ever, have been quieted by "contracts; and opportunities have been "afforded to others of ſpeculating to ad- "vantage." The aſſembly heard theſe bold truths, and they were diſſeminated throughout the country: but the antient ſpirit was loſt which breathed the reſolution to break down their ſluices and dikes, and let the waters of the ocean upon them, rather than become a prey to an invading enemy.

Portugal preſents to us ſome very ambiguous features. Her jealouſy of us, marked by every ſpecies of unneceſſary reſtraint on our veſſels that viſit the Brazils, indicates her apprehenſions in that quarter, from the fluctuations of politics in Europe. What has been done in her cabinet, in conſequence of the war with Spain, has not tranſpired; but the neceſſity, or ſuppoſed neceſſity, that our ambaſſador has been under of proteſting againſt the conduct of the court gazette, indicates that the utmoſt reliance is not to be placed on the continuance of that intimate connection which has ſo long ſubſiſted between Great Britain and Portugal. In this proteſt, our ambaſſador terms the manifeſto of the Prince of

Peace, published in the supplement to the gazette of Lisbon, an indecent publication, a base libel, in a paper published under the sanction and subject to the controul of government, and marked with an official character, which gives credit with the public to every thing that appears in it. The charges in that manifesto are then treated with proper indignation and disdain: and an intimation is given, that, to vindicate the outraged honour of the British nation, his excellency waits only for instructions from England, what exemplary punishment he is to demand on the editors and printers of the gazette, who, it is not doubted, inserted in it a libel so prejudicial to the honour of an ally of Portugal, without its concurrence. This haughty language may not produce the desired effect; or the cabinet of Portugal may get rid of the ambassador's protest, by simply declaring its readiness to inflict the same punishment on the printer and editors of the Lisbon, as the English government has done upon the printer and editors of the London papers, in which the same manifesto was inserted. Portugal is exposed to too much danger from Spain and France to enter into our quarrels, without the assurances of much stronger support than we are able to send her; and it will add to the singularity of the present conflict, if, in our attempts to deliver Europe, we should have compelled Spain and Portugal, the two powers the most friendly to us of any on the continent, to take up their reluctant arms against us.

In North America, the re-election of Mr. Jefferson to the office of president confirms the expectation that the United States would continue their wise policy of abstaining from interference in European politics, and taking such measures as should increase the prosperity of the rising states. The former vice-president was not, however, re-elected; and the rejection of him is a proof that the fighting of a duel will, in future, be a strong bar to any civil appointment in that country. The complaints in Jamaica are not settled; and there is reason to apprehend that they will be increased, if the bill now in the House of Commons, for the abolition of the slave trade, should pass, as it is expected, the upper house, and receive the king's approbation. That the British legislature is perfectly competent to deny its subjects the right of chaining down or otherwise confining the natives of any country in any ships, cannot be doubted; and there seems to be a great inconsistency in a nation, boasting of its freedom, to allow such a practice. A black ought to have the same access to our courts of law as a white: and whatever might be considered as an injury to the white on the high seas, should apply equally to the men of different colour. The mode of supplying the islands with labourers is another question; as is also the conduct of masters to those labourers; and such questions should not be mixed with this in discussion, and belong more peculiarly to the colonies.

At home, the public curiosity was chiefly engaged on the papers brought into parliament to justify the Spanish war. They were bulky beyond measure; and, however they might occasion debate, there seemed to be but one opinion without doors,—that never was a case so poorly made out. The Spaniards evidently preferred the English to the French; had made no preparations for hostilities; deprecated them in the highest degree; and were willing to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction to the British court. There is one advantage, however, in this state of the contest—that the ears of the public will not be harassed with the epithets of just and necessary applied to this war.

The catholics in Ireland have pursued with energy their measures respecting emancipation. A petition is prepared for parliament on this subject, the presenting of which is to be offered, in the first instance, to Mr. Pitt; and, in case of a refusal from him, which is not unlikely, it will be put into the hands of a person capable of defending their just rights, and of rescuing England from the stigmas thrown out against us by France for our illiberality. The bill of the suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ireland, passing through parliament, completely refutes the language used on the tranquillity and prosperity of the empire, and is a melancholy confirmation of the assertions used by the French, respecting the confusion prevailing, and likely to be kept up, in the sister country. The minister's budget created different sensations; melancholy to those who were to pay the taxes; joyful to those who were to receive slices of an immense loan. It was expected that the income tax, falsely called the property tax, was to be doubled; but the minister was content with raising it from a twentieth to a sixteenth; so that, in future, out of every sixteen shillings gained by a man's exertions in trade, professions, or labour, he is to pay one to government.

Among the caſes in the law courts which deſerve attention, that in which Lord St. Vincent has been concerned is one of the moſt remarkable. In the True Briton and Sun newſpapers appeared, on the 17th of Sept. 1803, a paragraph reflecting ſeverely on the conduct of the Board of Admiralty, and aſſerting as a fact, "Which, if it were not known, "would hardly be believed, that it was "two months after the commencement of "the war before any orders were diſ-"patched from the admiralty to the na-"val commander in the Indian ſeas, and "that our officers abroad have, from the "criminal negligence in certain public "departments, been left pretty much to "their own diſcretion." When the atrocity of the libel is conſidered, and the eagerneſs with which proſecutions of a much ſlighter nature have been inſtituted by Mr. Pitt's adminiſtrations, it may ſeem extraordinary that ſo long a time ſhould have elapſed before the culprits were tried, and brought up to judgment. Their guilt, indeed, was apparent; and if the attorney-general, who was the proſecutor, had manifeſted much leſs zeal in the cauſe, there could not be a doubt that the ſame verdict would have been obtained.

It is now notorious, that the public ſpirit and diſintereſtedneſs of Lord St. Vincent have created him many enemies among thoſe who ought to be his moſt ſtrenuous ſupporters; and that every day increaſes the regret of the public at the loſs which it has ſuſtained, both on his quitting the board, and in the appointment of his ſucceſſor. The delays thrown in the way of the proſecution need not excite ſurpriſe; and they were ſuch as not only juſtified Lord St. Vincent for giving a full ſtatement of the tranſaction, but ſeemed even to call upon him to do it. He has laid this account before the public, in which it is ſtated, that, on the paragraph being read at the Board of Admiralty, it was determined to take the opinion of their counſel upon it, who declared it to be not only a libel, but a libel of ſuch a nature as to call upon the attorney-general to proſecute it *ex officio*. In conſequence of this, it was ſubmitted to the attorney-general, and to the cabinet: the attorney-general wiſhed to decline the proſecution, as contrary to the ſyſtem, laid down by the then adminiſtration, to diſregard in great meaſure the invectives of public papers; but he declared his readineſs to obey the orders of the cabinet. Theſe orders were communicated to him, and a proſecution was commenced: but a change of adminiſtration took place, and it went on ſlowly. The letters between Lord St. Vincent and the attorney-general upon this occaſion are given, which evidently manifeſt a reluctance on the part of the latter to the proſecution.

There never was a proſecution in which the public ſo much concurred as in this, for which the editors were found guilty, and ſentenced to fine and impriſonment. To praiſe or cenſure the meaſures of adminiſtration freely is a chief mark of the freedom of a people; and the inroads made of late years upon this freedom, and the endeavours to identify adminiſtration with government, ſerve only to ſhew the inſolence which men may acquire by arriving at high poſts, and forgetting all the principles by which they firſt attracted public notice. But this libel was not a cenſure of a branch of adminiſtration merely, but the utterance of a falſehood, and the aſſertion of a circumſtance, which, if true, would have formed a ſufficient ground for the impeachment of that branch of adminiſtration. When we recollect the ſeverity that was uſed againſt the editors of the Courier, for copying an article from another paper, and that article, containing truth, impeaching only the judgment of a ſovereign prince, which was ſoon after confirmed by the teſtimony of all Europe, we may be ſurpriſed at any heſitation to bring ſo flagrant a libel upon one of the beſt men of the country before a jury: but we will hope, that this error in exceſs one way may prevent the more uſual error on the contrary ſide in attornies-general. It is an office of high truſt and dignity; and he who executes it is no leſs bound than the judge to conſider the rights of the ſubject, as well as thoſe of the miniſter; and he is no leſs deſpicable than the judge, if they both concur to act againſt the ſubject, and ſtretch as much as in them lies the law to his prejudice.

We had to mention, in our laſt report, an act of great ſkill and bravery by the commander of a merchant ſhip: this month has produced additional traits of bravery and generoſity, but attended with many melancholy circumſtances. The Abergavenny Eaſt Indiaman was loſt off Portland, on the 5th of February, and out of four hundred and two perſons only one hundred and thirty-nine were ſaved. The ſhip going down in deep water ſteadily, numbers got up the ſhrowds; but many loſt their lives, exhauſted by the

cold, before a ſloop came to their relief. The fourth mate, Mr. Gilpin, and a Cornet Burgoyne, uſed very great exertions to give aſſiſtance to their unhappy fellow-ſufferers: the former brought a man down, who was on the top-maſt in an inanimate ſtate, and would have periſhed but for this attention; and the latter, on his arrival in town, was accoſted by a perfect ſtranger, and requeſted to accept a note of a hundred pounds, in acknowledgment for ſaving the life of his nephew. The captain, a moſt worthy and philoſophical character, ſunk calmly in the waves; and his laſt words were, "God's will be done."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

A VARIETY of public buſineſs has been tranſacted in parliament, but its debates have not excited much intereſt in the public. The accuſations againſt Judges Fox and Johnſon have created, and are likely ſtill to create, difficulties in parliament. The ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act in Ireland was feebly reſiſted, and the Engliſh members of parliament ſeemed to pay too much deference to their Iriſh brethren upon this occaſion. There appeared to be no more reaſon for ſuſpending the act all over Ireland, than there would be to declare martial law in London, on account of ſome tumults among the miners in Cornwall. The debate on the Spaniſh papers occupied two days in the commons, and one in the lords; and every thing that could be advanced on either ſide completely exhauſted the queſtion. The budget did not create either much ſurpriſe, or much inveſtigation; but the defence bill produced many very ſtrong animadverſions upon the conduct of Mr. Pitt, and the means by which he obtruded himſelf into the miniſtry.

Previous to the debate on the defence act, on February 15, the Duke of Clarence, in alluſion to the queſtion aſked of miniſters a few days before by Lord St. Vincent, on the intention of ſetting on foot an enquiry into his conduct, renewed the application by a ſtronger queſtion to Lord Sidmouth, to declare, that not only there was no intention to inſtitute ſuch an enquiry, but alſo that there exiſted no ground for ſetting on foot an enquiry into the conduct of the moſt honourable, dignified, and illuſtrious naval hero of the country. Lord Sidmouth replied, with the utmoſt frankneſs, that he ſhould belie every feeling, both private and public, which he poſſeſſed reſpecting the noble earl, if he heſitated a moment in ſaying, that he believed, in his conſcience, that there exiſted no ground or reaſon whatſoever for enquiring into the official conduct of the noble earl, and that, on the contrary, he believed him every way entitled to the approbation and the gratitude of his country. The royal duke declared himſelf completely ſatisfied with the anſwer; and now applied himſelf to Lord Hawkeſbury, to know whether there was any intention of making an alteration in the volunteer ſyſtem, as he ſhould poſſibly have occaſion to move for certain documents on this ſubject. To this queſtion Lord Hawkeſbury declined an anſwer; and the Lord Chancellor, quitting the woolſack, proteſted againſt the ſpecies of proceeding that had taken place, declaring it to be highly improper and unparliamentary. Upon this the royal duke replied, that he would never admit it as a principle, that things ſhould not be ſaid, or queſtions put, becauſe they might not happen to be agreeable to his majeſty's miniſters; and, notwithſtanding the rebuke that had fallen from the learned lord, he ſhould perſiſt in a ſimilar conduct, till he ſhould be convinced, by argument, that it was wrong, and more particularly with reſpect to conſiderations in which the honour, the ſafety, or the advantage of the country ſhould be involved. Here this debate ended, in which the royal duke has performed a very eminent ſervice; firſt, in reſcuing the character of a moſt gallant admiral from thoſe aſperſions and inſinuations caſt upon it by meanneſs, ſervility, malignity, revenge, and every baſe paſſion, becauſe he had determined to cleanſe the Augean ſtable, and to root out thoſe abuſes by which the vileſt of reptiles were battening upon the public property. Secondly, he has ſhewn the example of conſidering miniſters to be, what their names import, the ſervants of the crown and public, not lords of public opinion; and that every peer of parliament is entitled to put to them queſtions of great national import. The frankneſs of Lord Sidmouth upon this occaſion cannot be too much commended.

The debate on the order of the day, the motion for the repeal of the Defence Act, was carried on with great ſpirit on both ſides. It was introduced by Lord Darnley, who was ſupported by the Earl of Suffolk, Lord King, Earl Spencer, the Duke of Clarence, Lord Grenville, and the Earl of Fife, and oppoſed by Lords Camden, Weſtmoreland, Sidmouth, Mulgrave, and Melville. On the one ſide it

was aſſerted, that the miniſters, who had introduced the act with the moſt magnificent promiſes and the greateſt eloquence of language, and reprobated the meaſures of their predeceſſors as weak, futile, and inefficient, had in every reſpect diſappointed the expectations of the public. Their profeſſions were gigantic, their performance diminutive. *Parturiunt montes, naſciſtur ridiculus mus.* In one county, where the numbers to be raiſed were fixed at 1097, only fourteen men had been obtained; and in the cinque ports, where the lord warden, the patron of the bill, had ſo much influence, only one man had been raiſed by the pariſh officers. The bill is, in effect, a money bill, and, as an engine of taxation, the moſt unequal, partial, and oppreſſive, that could well be deviſed; bearing not upon taxable property, but according to the ratio of population; ſo that in ſome pariſhes it amounted to only forty, and in others to two hundred pounds. It went to take away the ballot, and to overthrow the army of reſerve; and muſt be infinitely more injurious to the military ſervice of the country than theſe meaſures of thoſe miniſters, who had been driven away from their poſts for ſuppoſed inſufficiency. The mode of reſorting to pariſh officers was adverted to as defective and unjuſt; for the officers of the army, regularly appointed to the ſervice, were the proper perſons to form a true eſtimate of a man, how far he might be truſted, and what were the chances of his deſerting. The bill had, before it was tried, been deemed to be bad and defective: the teſtimony of experience confirmed that judgment, and the original opinion of its inefficacy. The repeal of it does not leave the country without adequate means of defence, for the houſe would then deliberate on ſome proper ſubſtitute for the bugbears of ſupplementary battalions, &c. under the preſent meaſure: for the preſent bill is ſuch, that, if you want an additional force, it is uſeleſs; and if you do not, it is dangerous, unjuſt, and partial.

In reply it was contended, that the bill had not, as yet, had a fair trial; but that it evidently had tended to make beneficial changes in the relative proportions of the military force of the country, as militia, army of reſerve, and diſpoſeable force. The bill had within a few weeks only become fully an operative meaſure, and within the laſt fortnight no leſs than ſix hundred men were procured; and that hereafter the good effects of the bill would be better perceived. There was a danger, alſo, of injuring the exiſting military eſtabliſhments by repealing the bill. Lord Sidmouth declared his opinion of the bill to remain unſhaken; but though he had oppoſed it in every ſtep of its progreſs through the other houſe, yet he did not think it fair or politic to repeal a bill, without fair trial, which had been paſſed upon the moſt mature conſideration and fulleſt diſcuſſion in both houſes. He was not, indeed, ſo ſanguine in its ſucceſs as many of his friends; but he did not conſider it to have ſo completely failed, as to juſtify parliament in abandoning it altogether. He paid many compliments to the volunteer ſyſtem, and declared that we had now 200,000 volunteers fit for actual ſervice.

In the debate a variety of foreign matter was introduced. The Duke of Clarence declared the Spaniſh war to have commenced by diſgracing the annals of our naval glory, and making the firſt efforts of our fleet to conſiſt in an act of piracy. Lord Grenville gave a long harangue on the nature of friendſhip in political men, declaring his friendſhip for Mr. Pitt not to be altered by his diſapprobation of his friend's meaſures; and vindicating his coalition with Mr. Fox, by Lord Sidmouth's conſenting to let Mr. Pitt retain a ſeat in the cabinet. Lord Melville reprobated the perſonal expreſſions that had been uſed, and ſaid that ſuch theatrical exhibitions in parliamentary theatres were by no means becoming, and produced conſequences more miſchievous than their lordſhips were aware of. There were inſtigators enough without the walls of that houſe to make their own uſe of ſuch controverſies. A diviſion took place, when there appeared for the motion 45; againſt it 113.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY, 1805.

BIOGRAPHY.

AN Hiſtorical Memoir of the Political Life of J. Milton: by C. E. Mortimer, Eſq. 4to, 7*s*.

The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt.: by Arthur Cayley, jun. Eſq. 2 vols. 4to, 1*l* 16*s*.

BOTANY.

A Botanical Dictionary, or Elements of Syſtematic and Philoſophical Botany: by Colin Milne, LL.D. Third edition, with 25 new plates. 1*l* 15*s* coloured, or 1*l* 1*s* plain. Symonds.

Annals of Botany: edited by Charles

Konig, F.L.S., and John Sims, M.D. F.L.S. Vol. 1, 1*l* 3*s*.

DRAMA.

The Lady of the Rock, a Melo Drame, in Two Acts: by Thomas Holcroft; as performed at Drury Lane. 1*s* 6*d*.

The Engliſh Fleet in 1342, an Hiſtorical Comic Opera, in Three Acts: by Thomas Dibdin; as performed at Covent Garden. 2*s* 6*d*.

Honey Moon, a Comedy, in Five Acts: by the late John Tobin, Eſq.; as performed at Drury Lane. 2*s* 6*d*.

Cuſtom's Fallacy, a Dramatic Sketch, in Three Acts: by James M. Grant, Eſq. 2*s* 6*d*.

Theatrical Criticiſm: by J.P. Fearon. 2*s*.

HISTORY.

Elements of Hiſtory and Chronology, ſhewing the Origin of States and the Revolutions of Empires, from the Creation of the World to the Cloſe of the Year 1804; illuſtrated with Maps, &c.: by John Luſſman. 2 vols. 18*s*.

The Hiſtory of Great Britain from the Revolution 1688 to the Peace of Amiens 1802: by W. Belſham, Eſq. Vol. 11 and 12, 18*s*.

MEDICAL.

Report on the Progreſs of Vaccine Inoculation in Bengal, from the Period of its Introduction in November 1802 to the End of the Year 1803: by John Schoolbred. 2*s*.

Important Diſcoveries and Experiments on Ice, Heat, and Cold: by the Rev. Jas. Hall. 1*s* 6*d*.

The Domeſtic Pharmacopœia, or complete Medical Guide for Families. 4*s*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Authentic Narrative of the Loſs of the Earl of Abergavenny Eaſt Indiaman, Captain John Wordſworth, off Portland, on the Night of the 5th of Feb. 1805. 1*s* 6*d*.—Another edition, 1*s*.

Harveſt Home; conſiſting of Supplementary Gleanings, Original Dramas and Poems, Contributions of Literary Friends, and Select Republications; including Sympathy, a Poem: reviſed, corrected, and enlarged, from the eighth edition, by Mr. Pratt. 3 vols. 8vo, 1*l* 11*s* 6*d*.

A Statiſtical and Hiſtorical Enquiry into the Progreſs and preſent Magnitude of the Population of Ireland: by Thomas Newenham, Eſq. 8*s*.

A Letter from Sir James Foulis, Bart., Amanuenſis to Sheelagh, and not a Roman Catholic, to John Bull, on Iriſh Affairs. 1*s*.

Propoſals for raiſing an annual Sum of Money for the Uſe of Government, by Way of Licence to be granted to Proprietors of Boarding and Day Schools: by a Member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. 2*s*.

Dodſley's Annual Regiſter, or a View of the Hiſtory, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1803. 12*s*.

The New Annual Regiſter, for the Year 1803. 15*s*.

The Spirit of the Public Journals for the Year 1804. 6*s*.

Cobbett's Spirit of the Public Journals, 1804. Royal 8vo, 1*l* 7*s* half bound.

Occaſional Report, containing a Letter from a Lover of real Pleaſure and of Decency; public Opinions of Mr. Juſtice Groſe reſpecting the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice. 6*d*.

NAVAL.

A Treatiſe on Naval Courts Martial: by John Delafons. 10*s* 6*d*.

NOVELS.

Fleetwood, or the New Man of Feelings: by Wm. Godwin. 3 vols. 15*s*.

Uſurpation, or the Inflexible Uncle: by T. P. Lathy. 3 vols. 12*s*.

Fieſco, Count of Lavagne. 4 vols. 16*s*.

POETRY.

Miſcellaneous Poetry: by Edward Cope, Eſq. 8*s*.

The Bettyad, deſcriptive of the Progreſs of the young Roſcius in London: by G. M. Woodward. 2*s* 6*d*.

Tobias, in Three Parts: by the Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D. 8vo, 3*s* 6*d*; fine paper, 5*s*.

POLITICAL.

Papers relative to the Diſcuſſion with Spain in 1803 and 1804: printed by his Majeſty's Command. 5*s* 6*d*.

Conciſe Statement of Facts relative to the Treatment experienced by Sir Home Popham ſince his Return from the Red Sea; to which is added the Correſpondence, Naval, Military, and Commercial, to his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis Wellеſley, &c. from Sir Home Popham, during his Command in the Red Sea, &c. &c. 2*s* 6*d*.

A Refutation of the Pamphlet which Colonel Picton lately addreſſed to Lord Hobart: by Col. Fullarton, F.R.S. 2*s* 6*d*.

Thoughts on the Order to detain the Spaniſh Frigates: by H. Maddock, Barriſter at Law. 8*s*.

RELIGION.

A Sermon preached at St. Margaret's Chapel, Weſtminſter, on Sunday, Dec. 16, 1804, on Occaſion of the Death of Mrs. Henrietta Stemler: by John Davies, M.A. 1*s*.

Thoughts on the Civil Condition and Relations of the Roman Catholic Clergy, Religion, and People, in Ireland: by Theobald M'Kenna, Eſq. Barriſter at Law. 4*s* 6*d*.

An Attempt to adapt Sacred Hiſtory to the Capacities of Children: by A. Burgh, M.A. 12mo, 6*d*.

Paſtoral Cautions; an Addreſs to the late Mr. T. Hopkins, when ordained Paſtor of the Church of Chriſt, in Eagle Street, Red Lion Square, July 13, 1735: now publiſhed, and greatly enlarged, by A. Booth. 1*s*.

A Letter to the Rev. G. Burder, occaſioned by his Sermon on Lawful Amuſements. 1*s* 6*d*.

A Connected and Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Chriſtian Church; in Twelve Sermons preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel: by Rob. Nares, A.M. 7*s* 6*d*.

The Influence of Chriſtianity on the Military and Moral Character of a Soldier: a Sermon preached before a Detachment of the Second Weſt York Militia, at Whitburn, in the County of Durham, on Sunday, Nov. 25, 1804: by the Rev. J. Symons, B.D., Rector. 1*s*.

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A Tour in Zealand in the Year 1802; with an Hiſtorical Sketch of the Battle of Copenhagen: by a Native of Denmark. 5*s*.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From January* 21 *to February* 21, 1805.

ACUTE DISEASES.

Inflammatory Sore Throat	5
Peripneumony	7
Catarrh	27
Acute Rheumatiſm	3
Tertian Intermittent	1
Ophthalmia	4
Scarlet Fever	1
Hyſteritis	1
Fevers of Infants	3

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Hæmoptyſis and Conſumption	9
Chronic Cough and Dyſpnœa	21
Aſthma	5
Dyſpepſia	18
Aſthenia	7
Chronic Rheumatiſm	11
Diarrhœa	5
Enterodynia	2
Tape-worm	1
Aſcarides	7
Piles	1
Nephralgia	1
Chronic Hepatitis	1
Cephalœa	3
Menorrhagia	2
Amenorrhœa	1
Leucorrhœa	1
Aſcirtes	2
Palſy	2
Hyſteria	1
Aphthæ	3
Hypochondriaſis	11
Cutaneous Eruptions	7
No. of caſes	164

The weather, during the preſent month, has been nearly uniform in temperature, and moderately cold. Catarrhal complaints have prevailed to a conſiderable extent, and in various forms; but, on the whole, have been accompanied with ſymptoms of debility rather than with any tendency to an acute or ſthenic diſpoſition. Active pneumonia and acute rheumatiſm have been proportionally rare: but many of the febrile catarrhs have been attended with great pains in the back and limbs, like thoſe which occur in typhus, and frequently with delirium, but without any appearance of contagion. All thoſe which aſſumed the form of peripneumony were attended with ſimilar ſymptoms.

The uſual complaints of dyſpepſia and aſthenia have occurred, and may partly be attributed to the deficiency of nutri-

ment and warmth among the poor at this ſeaſon, and partly to the uſe of ſpirits, to which many of them too freely reſort, to ſupply, in ſome meaſure, the deficiency. It ſupplies, however (to adopt the language of an ingenious doctrine), the *diffuſible* without the *durable* ſtimulus: it ſerves, therefore, to exhauſt, without contributing to ſupport, the ſyſtem.

Contagious diſeaſes are almoſt unknown in this diſtrict at preſent.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS;

Important Marriages, Deaths, &c. in and near London: together with Biographical Notices of eminent Perſons deceaſed.

AN inſtitution has been lately opened and eſtabliſhed in the metropolis, with the title of the Royal Infirmary, for the Diſeaſes of the Eye, under the ſanction of the King, who has condeſcended to be patron, and the Queen patroneſs: vice patrons, his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales, and all the male branches of the royal family; and vice patroneſſes, the Princeſs Auguſta, and all the other Princeſſes and the Ducheſs of York. The Earl of Dartmouth is elected preſident, and Thomas Slack, Eſq. treaſurer. All the royal family have ſubſcribed to the benevolent purpoſes of this inſtitution; the King a donation of 210*l*, and an annual ſubſcription of 105*l*: the Queen 105*l*, and 52*l* 10s annual ſubſcription; the Prince of Wales 52*l* 10s, and 26*l* 5s annual: all the royal dukes 21*l* each, and 10*l* 10s annual; her royal highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, a donation of 31*l* 10s, and annual ſubſcription of 10*l* 10s: all the princeſſes 21*l* donation, and 10*l* 10s annual ſubſcription; her royal highneſs the Ducheſs of York 21*l* donation, and 10*l* 10s annual; the Duke of Glouceſter a donation of 25*l*, &c. &c. There is a long liſt of noblemen and gentlemen ſubſcribers; and the inſtitution, as to the medical part of it, is placed under the immediate direction of Mr. Wathen Phipps, ſurgeon and oculiſt in ordinary to the King, and to his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Married.] At Weſt Ham, Emanuel Goodhart, Eſq. of Stratford Grove, to Miſs Burford.—At St. George's, Hanover Square, Colonel Cooper, ſon of the late Sir Grey C. to Miſs Charlotte Honeywood, daughter of Sir John H. Bart. of Evington, county of Kent.—At Marybone, Ralph Gowland, Eſq. to Miſs Smith, both of Bryanſtone-ſtreet.—At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Winthorpe, of the Ardent ſhip of war, to Miſs Firebrace, of Dover.—H. R. Goodwyn, Eſq. of Lower Eaſt Smithfield, to Miſs L. Larkins, youngeſt daughter of the late T. L. Eſq. of Blackheath.—At Limpsfield, in Surry, W. Mayne, Eſq. to Miſs E. Taylor, ſecond daughter of the late Sir J. Taylor.—Capt. Warner, Aid de Camp to the Earl of Harrington, to Miſs Shipley, eldeſt daughter of Colonel S. of York Place, Portman Square.—At Marybone, John Hamilton, Eſq. to Miſs Fuller, daughter of J. Trayton F. Eſq. of Aſhdown Houſe, county of Suſſex.—D. R. Warrington, Eſq. of Wardon, Surry, to Miſs Mary Parry, daughter of Thomas P. Eſq. one of the directors of the Hon. Eaſt India Company.—Capt. W. Gelſtone, of the Europe, Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs Roſina Banniſter, daughter of Mr. John B. the celebrated comedian.—At Chiſwick, Mr. Stalkers, of Upper Guildford-ſtreet, to Miſs Harriott Zachary, of Strand on the Green.—Rear Admiral George Campbell, brother to Lord Cawdor, to Miſs Euſtatia Campbell.—At Marybone church, Capt. Obryan, to Miſs Hotham, daughter of General H.—Mr. Green, of Rathbone Place, to Miſs M. Byrne, of Great Titchfield-ſtreet.—At Clapton, J. A. Barnes, Eſq. to Miſs H. Aſtor.—The Rev. Joſiah John Pike, of Suffolk-ſtreet, to Miſs S. Armſtrong, youngeſt daughter of J. A. Eſq. of Godalmin, in Surry.

Some farther particulars of the Earl of Roſslyn, whoſe death was announced in our laſt number.—His lordſhip rendered himſelf conſpicuous by the numerous and important ſcenes of which he acted a part. He was educated for the Scotch bar, at which he commenced his career as a pleader. In the early courſe of his practice in that kingdom he received an affront from the bench, ſimilar to that which the late Lord Kenyon offered to Mr. Erſkine, but which was not ſo ſpiritedly and properly reſented: on this account he quitted that country in diſguſt, and came to England in a ſituation not the moſt enviable. Lord Bute, however, at that period was in office and power, and to him Mr. Wedderburne obtained letters of recommendation, who ſoon introduced him into practice, and preſently after into parliament. A relation is reported to have ſaid to him, on his turning his face to this rich city,

"Go, Alexander; you will thrive in the ſouth; for though you are not gifted with money, you have *the gift of the gab*, and that will make your fortune." His Lordſhip was admitted of the Inner Temple the 8th of May, 1753; and called to the bar the 25th of November, 1757. He was admitted (being made a king's counſel) of Lincoln's Inn, Eaſter term 1763. His practice at this time was very conſiderable and lucrative, and was particularly diſtinguiſhed for his being generally oppoſed to Mr. Dunning. He had not been long in parliament before an opportunity offered for his acquiring the reputation of a ſenatorial orator. We make this diſtinction becauſe there have been inſtances, and we have one before us, in the preſent day, of a moſt able and ſucceſsful forenſic orator not ſucceeding in the ſenate as a debater. The memorable queſtion, agitated in the Houſe of Commons againſt Lord Clive, placed him at the head of his profeſſion: his ſhare of buſineſs was ſaid to ſurpaſs that of his leader, Lord Thurlow. He made a fortune out of his noble client alone; and thoſe who accuſed him of rapacity on this occaſion, admitted that ſome excuſe was to be found for his exactions in the character of the perſon on whom they were practiſed. Mr. Wedderburne was made Solicitor General in Hilary term, 1771; Attorney General in Trinity term, 1778; and Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, Trinity term, 1780; when he was created a peer, by the title of Baron Loughborough. He was alſo raiſed to the high office of Chancellor, which gratified his ambition. His firſt magiſterial oration was upon the occaſion of the riots in 1780, when he delivered a charge to the grand jury, in the hall at St. Margaret's Hill. In politics he might be ſaid to receive his initiation in the ſchool of Mr. George Grenville; and afterwards, in the Middleſex election, he particularly attracted public attention. The patriotiſm of a lawyer, we are ſorry to ſay, is almoſt proverbially *problematical*; but his true character, in this reſpect, will be ſeen in his ſupporting the ſhameful adminiſtration of *Lord North*, and its more abominable proſecution of the American war. He was the more enabled to ſerve this *bad* cauſe, as he was a very graceful ſpeaker, and his ſpeeches had a claſſical air and dreſs. His Lordſhip was created, April 13, 1801, Earl of Roſslyn, in the county of Mid-Lothian. His firſt wife was Betty Anne, ſole daughter and heireſs of John Dawſon, Eſq. of Morley, in Yorkſhire, who died in 1781, without iſſue. His ſecond was Charlotte, youngeſt ſiſter to the late Viſcount Courtenay.

Died.] At Hanworth, in Middleſex, at the rectory houſe, the Rev. R. B. Gabriel, D.D. late fellow of Worceſter College, Oxford, and formerly one of the proprietors of the Octagon Chapel, in Bath.—At Iſlington, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Godfrey, widow of the late Rev. Richard G. formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, Vicar of Pottlingford, in Suffolk, and Curate of Carlton, in Cambridgeſhire.—At his houſe in Park Street, General Tonyn. In the early part of his military career, he ſerved under General Wolfe, and highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral engagements on the continent during the ſeven years war, and particularly at the battle of Menden, where he commanded a troop of horſe.—Samuel Roſe, Eſq. of Chancery Lane, only ſon of the late Dr. R. of Chiſwick, and author of ſeveral publications on ſubjects of juriſprudence. His profeſſional character ſtood in high eſtimation; and he was one of the few confidential friends of the late poet Cowper, as appears from many of the letters of that excellent man, addreſſed to Mr. R. He was riſing into conſiderable practice, when a diſorder, believed to be caught in a crowded court, and which terminated fatally, blaſted the proſpects of an affectionate wife and a young family.—In Broad Street Buildings, aged 71, Mr. Uppington Brace, for forty-four years a ſurgeon in the Royal Navy. He was preſent in many memorable actions under the late Admiral Lord Keppel, Sir Hugh Palliſer, Lord Rodney, Lord Howe, and the preſent Lord Hood. He was generally reſpected by the Britiſh ſeamen under his care, for his unremitting attention and humanity to them.—In his 78th year, the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chicheſter, and Baron Pelham, of Stanmore, in the county of Suſſex. He ſucceeded to the title of Baron Pelham, in the year 1768, upon the death of Thomas, the late Duke of Newcaſtle. The earldom was conferred in one of the late creations, having been ſome time extinct in the family of Donnegal. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his ſon, Thomas Lord Pelham.—At Twickenham, at his mother's houſe, the Hon. George Auguſtus William Curzon, eldeſt ſon of the late Hon. Penn Aſhton C. and the Baroneſs Howe.—At her apartments in Chelſea, aged 81, the celebrated Signora Galla. Some years ago, ſhe was a performer of great celebrity on the ſtage of

the King's Theatre, and was the laſt ſurviving ſcholar of Handel, who compoſed ſeveral of his moſt famous airs, both in his operas and oratorios, expreſsly for her. She appeared, ſo late as the year 1797, in Mr. Aſhley's oratorios, at Covent Garden Theatre. After quitting the ſtage, ſhe reſided, as a companion, with the unfortunate Miſs Ray, and was in company with her at Covent Garden Theatre on the evening when ſhe was ſhot by the Rev. Mr. Hackman. Being deprived of her ſituation in conſequence of that event, and having made no previous proviſion for her declining years, ſhe has ſubſiſted ever ſince upon the generous donations of her friends, and a benefaction ſhe annually received from the Royal Society of Muſicians.—At his houſe in Bedford Square, aged 78, John Nelſon, M.D.—Aged 31, Miſs Margaret Parr, of York Buildings, Paddington, late of Harrow on the Hill.—In Old Gravel Lane, Wapping, Captain Thompſon, in the Newcaſtle trade. Having been confined to his room with a fever, he threw himſelf, in a fit of delirium, during the abſence of his nurſe, out of a two-pair of ſtairs window, and was killed on the ſpot.—In Manchester Square, Mrs. Lord, wife of Major L.—Suddenly, the Biſhop of Noyon, in France.—In Leiceſter Square, Miſs Reynolds.—In Dorſet Street, Baker Street, Mrs. Hawkſhaw, the lady of Colonel H.—At Kenſington, in her 80th year, Mrs. Eliz. Benſon.—In Bedford Place, Miſs S. M. Heywood, ſecond daughter of Mr. Serjeant H.—In her 57th year, Mrs. Reynell, wife of Mr. H. R. printer, Piccadilly.—Aged 70, Thomas Banks, Eſq. R.A.—In Orchard Street, Portman Square, Gen. Stephenſon.—The Rev. A. Thompſon, morning preacher at Quebeck Chapel, Portman Square.—On Ditton Common, Captain Thomas Geary, of the R. Navy.—At Peckham, the Rev. Mr. Ready.—In Pall Mall, Mrs. Shakeſpeare, wife of Arthur S. Eſq. M.P. for Richmond.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c., under the Heads of the different Counties: arranged in alphabetical Order.

BERKSHIRE.

MARRIED.] Henry Ward, Eſq. Firſt Lieut. of the Farringdon Volunteers, to Miſs Bedwell, daughter of the late J. B. Eſq. banker, of Cirencester, in Glouceſterſhire.—At Windſor, Captain Head, of the Tipperary Militia, to Miſs Sarsfield, ſiſter of Dom. S. Eſq.

Died.] At Nettlebed, aged 74, Mrs. Ayling.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Ely, Lieut. T. B. Webb, of the 39th regiment, to Miſs S. Firby, of Fincham.

Died.] At Ely, aged 28, Mr. S. Spray, one of the clerks of Ely cathedral, univerſally reſpected by his brethren of the choir for his abilities as a tenor ſinger, and his valuable qualities as a ſocial companion.—At Fletton, in the county of Huntingdon, ſuddenly, Mrs. Peckhard, relict of the late Rev. Peter P. D.D. formerly Maſter of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Rector of Fletton. She had returned from London on the preceding day in a ſtate of apparently good health.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Antrobus, of Northwich, Serjeant-major in Sir John Leiceſter's regt. of Cheſhire Yeomanry Cavalry, to Miſs Forcſt, of Macclesfield.—The Rev. John Kendall, of Tarvin, near Cheſter, to Miſs Walton, of Warwick.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Fernyhough, drawing maſter.—At Great Budworth, aged 27, Mrs. Highfield, wife of Mr. J. H. merchant, of Toxteth Park, near Liverpool.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Launceſton, Mr. Samuel Davey, of Lifkeard, to Miſs Dymond, youngeſt daughter of Mr. D. brewer, of Launceſton.—At Redruth, Adjutant Roſs, of the Royal Stannary Artillery, to Miſs Pearſe, daughter of Mr. P. of the Hotel.—Mr. W. Trenery, to Miſs M. Trenery, of St. Hilary.

Died.] At Padſtow, C. Philips, Eſq. formerly collector of the cuſtoms there.—At St. Michael's Mount, aged 70, Capt. Fr. James.—David Howell, Eſq. of Lanlawren, near Fowey, formerly Captain of a troop in the 16th regiment of light dragoons, and for ſome years actively employed in that ſituation, in America, during the war upon that continent. He was afterwards returned M.P. for the borough of St. Michael, in this county; but finding his attendance in the houſe incompatible with his regimental duty, he retired from the army. He was a ſenſible man, a cheerful companion, and a bene-

volent patron of the poor and neceſſitous. — In the Weſt Indies, Capt. Reynolds, ſon of Capt. Carthew R. of Pennaere, near Truro. His remains are depoſited on the Diamond rock, near the iſland of Martinique. He had been appointed to the command of the ſloop *Curieux*, for his gallant conduct in cutting her out from under Fort Edward in Martinique.

CUMBERLAND.

Regiſter of the number of births, marriages, and deaths for the city of Carliſle, from Jan. 1, 1804, to Dec. 31, 1804:—Births 347—Marriages 103—Burials 269.

Married.] In Kirkland, Mr. E. Atkinſon, attorney, of Lancaſter, to Mrs. Bonis, daughter of Mr. Slack, of Skirwith Hall, near Penrith.—At Gretna Green, Mr. Robert Read, aged 17, to Miſs Margaret Pears, a young lady who had attained nearly the ſame age, with a fortune of two thouſand pounds. The nuptial union of this juvenile pair being much againſt the inclination of Miſs P.'s friends, her guardian ſent her into the country, in order to place her out of her lover's reach; but, like a true knight errant, he contrived to reſcue his dulcinea from the place of her confinement, and carried her off in triumph to Scotland. The lady's uncle, having obtained intelligence of her flight, purſued her, in company with another admirer, who had long ſolicited her hand, but whoſe moſt paſſionate and tender addreſſes could never make the ſlighteſt impreſſion on her heart. Eager in the purſuit, they overtook the fond pair on the road, and with them a miniſter ſent for, for the purpoſe of tying the connubial knot. While the purſuers were congratulating themſelves on their ſucceſs over a bottle of wine, the favoured lover, who is an apprentice to a *tonſor* in Carliſle, proved himſelf a *cunning ſhaver* (as it is worded in the Cumberland papers), and more than a match for his rival; for, diſguiſed in the jacket of a poſt-boy, both he and his inamorata contrived to make their eſcape out of the window, and ſoon arrived at Gretna, where the hymeneal link was ſecurely forged by the aged Vulcan there, to the no ſmall amuſement and gratification of a numerous crowd of ſpectators.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, the Rev. Joſeph Bradſhaw, to Mrs. Frances Clowes, ſecond daughter of the late Sam. C. Eſq. of Broughton Hall, in Lancaſhire.—S. Rowland, Eſq. to Mrs. Hayward.—At Cheſterfield, W. K. Thomas, Eſq. of Stewardſtone, county of Eſſex, to Miſs Slater, daughter of Adam S. Eſq.

Died.] At Derby, aged 64, Mrs. Bond, widow of the late Mr. Tho. B. merchant, of Philadelphia.—Aged 78, Mr. T. Eley, who had retired from buſineſs ſome years paſt, with a conſiderable fortune.—Aged 78, Mrs. Booth, widow of the late Mr. James B. maltſter.—At Sutton in Aſhfield, the Rev. Jas. Curſham, many years maſter of a ſeminary, which he had inſtituted and conducted with a ſucceſs proportionable to his merits and aſſiduity.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Totneſs, Major G. P. Adams, of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, ſecond ſon of W. A. Eſq. to Miſs Lovelace.—At Cockington, Capt. Bennett, of the South Devon Militia, to Miſs Ley.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Hurrell, widow of the late Rev. Mr. H. Rector of Drewſteignton, and aunt to the late Sir John Davis.—Mr. James Green, apothecary. — Aged 26, the Rev. F. Fourniſs Preſton, of Leeds; a gentleman of acknowledged piety, and extenſive learning. —At Plymouth, within a few hours of each other, two aged ladies of the ſociety of quakers, Mrs. Freeman, widow of the late W. F. Eſq. aged 82, and Mrs. Collier, a maiden lady, aged 81.—Aged 47, James Bultcel, Eſq. of Fleet Damevell, in Holbaton, near Modbury. His anceſtor J. B. Eſq. was M.P. for the borough of Taviſtock in the firſt parliament ſummoned by Queen Anne, in the year 1702.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] Very generally reſpected, Mr. Crutwell, the original printer and proprietor of the newſpaper known by the name of the Dorcheſter and Sherborne Journal.—At Wareham, Serjeant Moone, of the ſecond battalion of the Somerſetſhire Militia. His death was occaſioned by the circumſtance of an unfortunate fall from a baggage waggon, while the regiment was on a march through Wareham, about a month before. This young man was a native of Wells, in Somerſet, and uniformly bore an excellent character among his comrades. As none of his regiment were then at Wareham, Capt. Count Kilmanſegge, of the German Light Dragoons, and Capt. Bartlett, of the Wareham Volunteers, paid the laſt reſpect to his memory, by ſeeing him interred with military honours.

DURHAM.

Died.] At Stockton, aged 73, Mr. Cornforth, formerly collector of the cuſtom-houſe imports there.—Aged 32, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of R. W. Eſq. and ſecond daughter of the late Leonard Ro-

binſon, Eſq.—Chriſtopher Wray, Eſq. an eminent apothecary.—At Sunderland, Mr. John Mitchell, harbour maſter. He had been on a viſit to a friend reſiding at Hylton Ferry, and miſtaking his way, in conſequence of the darkneſs of the night, he fell, as it is believed, over the precipice called Clagſhill Rock, as he was found at the bottom of it next morning, with his head very much battered and bruiſed. —At Whickham Market, aged 102 years, Mrs. Bridges, wife of Mr. J. B.

ESSEX.

Married.] At South Weald, Capt. C. Tinling, of the R. N. to Miſs Sarah Bullock, youngeſt daughter of William B. Eſq. Clerk of the Peace for this county.

Died.] At Colcheſter, Mrs. Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, relict of the late J. B. R. Eſq. formerly M.P. for that borough. —At Witham, ſincerely regretted, Mr. John Church, ſolicitor.—Mrs. Bullen, wife of Ab. B. Eſq. of Great Baddow, a truly valuable woman, whoſe loſs is ſincerely deplored by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.—At Rochford, the place of his nativity, J. Robinſon, at the remarkable age of 104 years. His occupation was that of a huſbandman, and at a period ſo late as within the laſt ſeven years he was capable of purſuing his daily labours. He took ſingular pleaſure in following the hounds, and, till of late, was accuſtomed to join in the chace, apparently with all the ſtrength and vigour of youth.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheltenham, the Rev. John Wilcox, of Preſtbury, to Miſs Charlotte Cooke.—At Glouceſter, Mr. Juſtinian Loveſay, to Mrs. Holtham.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mrs. Knight, wife of Richard Widmore Knight, Eſq.—At Stroud, aged 83, Mrs. M. Colbourne, relict of the late J. C. Eſq. late one of the Juſtices of the Peace for this county. She is characteriſed by her friends as a real Chriſtian; not only profeſſing, but conſtantly practiſing the principles of religion in an eminent degree; and, it is added, in her death the poor have ſuſtained a very ſerious loſs.—Geo. Miller, Eſq. of Ouzleworth.—In his 68th year, W. Purnell, Eſq. of New Houſe, near Durſley, Deputy-Lieutenant for this county.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Richard Burbey, jun. Eſq. to Miſs Gibbons, daughter of Mr. G. ſilverſmith.—At Ryde, Captain Hill, of the ſhip Orpheus, to Miſs Betteſworth, daughter of Capt. B. of the South Hants Militia.

Died.] At Southampton, Col. Bayard, formerly an American loyaliſt during the conteſt with the now North American States, and who for many years paſt had received a conſiderable annuity from government for his zealous attachment and important ſervices to the mother country.—Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. John H. ſen.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, G. Mackay, Eſq. Major of the Forts of Tilbury and Graveſend, to Miſs S. Allen.

Died.] At Hereford, aged upwards of 100 years, Elizabeth Garrett, who, during a long period of years, had ſold fruit in the city. Having at an early age acquired the affections of a young tonſor named *Garrett*, ſhe was married to him, and from this circumſtance it became a common obſervation that ſhe had mounted from a *Street* to a *Garrett*. This alludes to her maiden name of *Street*, which had been given her from her having been found, when only a few days old, at the ſouth end of the ſtreet where ſhe long after kept her green-ſtall. She was conveyed to her grave by ſix hair-dreſſers, to each of whom ſhe had, during her life, bequeathed a razor.—At Leominſter, aged 81, Mrs. Eſther Evans, ſiſter to the relict of the late Joſhua Thomas, diſſenting miniſter at that place, and the well known author of a general Hiſtory of the Baptiſts.—At Sarnesfield, aged 74, Mrs. Dorothy Rogers, relict of the late John R. Eſq. of Kerry, in the county of Montgomery.—At Woolhope, aged 102, Suſannah Wall, a pauper, who had received parochial aid from the workhouſe for upwards of half a century.

KENT.

Married.] The Rev. W. Marſh, of Murſton Houſe, aged 87, to Miſs M. Beaunard, of Sittingbourne, aged 67.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 64, Mrs. S. Brown, of the Flower-de-luce inn.—At Tenterden, aged 37, Mrs. Pomfrett, wife of J. B. P. Eſq.—At Dover, Capt. Sharp, Paymaſter of the Northampton reg. He had formerly been in the 9th reg. of foot, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker's Hill, in North America.—At Rocheſter, Mr. T. Hills, Common Councilman. —Mrs. Troy, widow of the late Mr. J. C. T. diſtiller, of Chatham.—At Kingſgate, in the Iſle of Thanet, aged 83, W. Roberts, Eſq.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, D. Foden, Eſq. of Hulme, near Manchester, to Miſs

Lowe, grand-daughter of the late Rev. J. L. of Wenwick.—At Pennybridge, Michael Knott, Esq. to Mrs. M. Wilson, of Ashfield, near Liverpool.—At Lancaster, R. Worswick, Esq. banker, to Miss M. Buckle, 3d daughter of the late T. B. Esq. of West Witton, in the county of York.—At Manchester, Mr. C. Wadsworth, aged 78, to Mrs. M. Simpson, of Leeds, aged 70. The attachment subsisting between this couple has been of 50 years duration, although the bridegroom has lived 46 years in the matrimonial state, and the bride 36. —At Wigan, Helier Touzel, Esq. Captain in the 63d reg. to Miss Moulson, of Bank House.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. John Carey, Adjutant of the 2d battalion of Liverpool Volunteers.—Aged 29, Miss H. Ashcroft.—In his 49th year, Mr. Peter Litherland, inventor and patentee of the lever watches, as likewise of an ingenious application of heliacal strings, calculated for the purpose of preserving the time of stringed musical instruments.—At Manchester, in his 32d year, Mr. Thomas Townley, builder.—At Etwood, Miss Car. Hand, eldest daughter of the late C. H. Esq. of Park Hall, in the county of Stafford.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Loughborough, Daniel Farrow, Esq. Captain in the corps of Loyal Loughborough Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Farrow, only daughter of the late J. F. Gent.—At Leicester, the Rev. John Mills, to Miss Lornas, daughter of Thomas L. Gent.

Died.] At Leicester, very generally respected, after an afflictive illness, Mrs. Linwood, long mistress of a flourishing seminary for young ladies, and mother of the ingenious Miss Linwood, so justly celebrated for her admirable pictures in worsted.—At Hinckley, aged 24, universally regretted, Miss E. Ramsden, one of the conductors of a boarding-school for young ladies there. This young lady fell an unexpected victim to the dire effects of disease, which in the course of a few days exchanged the intended bride to a corpse. She was advantageously betrothed to a young gentleman of an eminent profession, and considerable expectations: every thing was prepared for the celebration of the nuptial ceremony; the bride-clothes made, the bride-cake ordered, the house furnished, the licence bought, and the wedding-day fixed upon; when, such is the uncertainty of the prospects and expectations of mortals on this side the grave, in lieu of being led as a blushing bride to the altar, she was, on the following day, conveyed with funereal pomp to the silent tomb. Her charity to the poor was well known; and she had, for several years past, liberally supported an aged parent, who had experienced misfortunes from infirmities and losses.—At Burbach, aged 86, Jonah Clarke, Gent. a worthy venerable person, of whom it may be asserted with strict propriety, that he was an Israelite, indeed, in whom there was no guile. His life was exemplarily pious and devout; and as it was his peculiar happiness to have no enemy, so the tongue of calumny was never raised against him. In his religious sentiments he was what is called a protestant dissenter, and was regularly accustomed, till within two or three years previous to his death, to walk at least three miles every Sunday to hear the minister of his choice. His advice and his purse were equally open to all; and the officiating clergyman of his parish has been known to say, that he never applied to Mr. Clarke for a subscription to briefs, charities, &c in vain. In short, he was a man who studied to live peaceably with all men, and to do whatever good lay in his power; and when he heard occasionally of any disputes or misunderstandings among his neighbours, he never rested till he had effected a reconciliation between the parties at variance.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, near Bristol, the Rev. W. M. Newnham, Rector of Basingham, in this county, to Miss Townshend, daughter of T. T. Esq. of the Mall, Clifton.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Wright, keeper of the Assembly Rooms above Hill.—Mr. W. Appleby, a well-known dealer in horses. —Aged 60, Mrs. S. Wood, one of the sisters of the late Mr. W. W. formerly a bookseller in that city.—Mr. M. Orme, a wholesale brewer.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Heneage, a widow lady.—Mrs. Parlby, widow of the late Mr. J. P. tanner.—At Market Raisin, aged 32, F. Epworth, Esq. one of the eight proprietors of the Sunk island, in the river Humber. And in the space of three days afterwards, Mrs. El. E. his wife. She was just three days younger than her husband, and they had been married nearly 60 years.—At Gate Burton, near Gainsborough, aged 83, the Rev. George Hutton, A.M. 62 years Rector of that parish, and of Gravingham. —Aged 72, the Rev. Joseph Mills, Minister of Cowbitt, and Vicar of Weston and Dembledy, all in this county. He proceeded A.B. of Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1775. It is observed of him, that in

his deceaſe the beautiful words of the pſalmiſt were fully exemplified: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Daventry, W. Morris, Eſq. to Miſs Blunt, only daughter of the late Mr. B. of the Horſeſhoe inn.

Died.] At Kirlingbury, aged 90, Mrs. A. M. Griffiths, widow of the late Rev. Walter G. late Rector of Gayton; an active benefactreſs to the poor of the town and the vicinity, ſome of whom were daily objects of her munificence and care. She has bequeathed the ſum of 200*l* to the charity for the relief of widows, &c. of clergymen within the dioceſe of Peterborough, and the ſum of 50*l* to the General Infirmary of Northampton.—At Pinsford, near Northampton, aged 34, Mrs. Eliz. Bull, wife of Mr. Edw. B. and only daughter of the late Mr. Ward, attorney.—At Great Addington, of a decline, aged 26, Mr. L. Tyler, youngeſt ſon of the late Rev. Edw. T. Rector.—Miſs Martha Hackett, youngeſt daughter of A. H. Eſq. of Spratton Place.—Aged 62, John Clarke, Eſq. of Welton Place.—At the Rev. Mr. Fallowfield's grammar-ſchool, at Daventry, aged 14, Maſter Belford, eldeſt ſon of Lieut. Col. B. of Adwolton Lodge, late of the Oxford Blues.

NORFOLK.

A meeting has been lately held at the Guildhall, in Norwich, Jan. 17, current year, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an hoſpital and ſchool in that city for the reception of the indigent blind of the city and county. According to a calculation made and laid before the meeting, the ſum of 1000*l* will be required for the firſt eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution, and that an annual expenditure of 700*l* will be requiſite for its permanent ſupport. A ſubſcription was immediately opened in favour of the inſtitution, the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of which was unanimouſly reſolved upon.

Married.] At Lynn, Mr. S. Kent, ſhipmaſter, to Miſs Bradfield, of Heachane.—At Gorleſtone, Capt. W. Clarke, to Miſs Plowman, of Bungay.—Mr. W. Seely, of Briſton, to Miſs Eliz. Newman, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 65, John Marks, Gent. formerly a conſiderable upholder.—At Diſs, Mrs. Wiſeman.—Mrs. Plumbley, wife of Mr. P. a reſpectable farmer of South Repps.—At Gibraltar, aged 25, R. Palſgrave, Eſq. Regiſtrar of the Court of Admiralty there, and late of Cottiſhall, in this county.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At North Berwick, Lord Viſcount Duncan, to Miſs Janet Dalrymple, daughter of the late Sir Hugh Hamilton Dalrymple, of Bargeny and North Berwick.—At Morpeth, Capt. John Manſell, of the 53d reg. of foot, to Miſs Saint.

Died.] At Wark, Matthew Culley, Eſq. the celebrated breeder of cattle.—At Ryton, aged 49, Henry Cuthbertſon, Eſq. formerly of Howorth Shore, grandſon of the late Edward Widdrington, Eſq. of Coal Park.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, G. Hadden, Eſq. to Miſs Eliza Young, daughter of the late James Y. Eſq. of Aberdeen.—Mr. T. Pattington, to Miſs M. Blaſdall.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. James, wife of Mr. J. N. James.—Aged 64, Mrs. Simpſon, widow.—At Bulcote, near Nottingham, aged 70, Samuel Rockley, who had ſpent 41 of his laſt years in the ſervice of one family at Nottingham.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Welleſbourne, G. Frederick Stratton, Eſq. of Great New Park, to Miſs Dewes, only daughter of Bernard D. Eſq.—At Oxford, the Rev. Mr. Wilcox, of Pembroke College, to Miſs Smith, of Cheltenham.—The Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, Fellow of Winton College, to Miſs Sophia El. Wall, 2d daughter of Dr. Martin Wall, Clinical Profeſſor.—C. Tawney, Eſq. of Headington, near Oxford, to Miſs Copland, daughter of G. C. Eſq. of Clapham, Surry.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 67, Mrs. M. Shortland, relict of the late Mr. Vincent S. Alderman.—Mrs. M. Tyſon.—At Chaſtleton, aged 39, Mrs. Jones, wife of Arthur J.—At Briſtol, the Rev. James Etty, Rector of Whitchurch, in this county, Vicar of Wooburn, Bucks, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Thomond.—At Radford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Bowden, relict of the late G. B. Eſq.; a lady highly diſtinguiſhed for her piety, and charity to the poor.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died.] At Ludlow, Mr. Inneſby, formerly an eminent attorney.—Suddenly, Mr. Thos. Hand, ironmonger.—Mr. Rogers, of the Feathers Inn.—At Manchester, Mr. T. Dicken, of Woollerton, eldeſt ſon of Rowland D. Eſq. Coroner for this county.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Winterbourne, Mr. Geo. Hillhouſe, eldeſt ſon of —— H. Eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs H. Brown, youngeſt daughter of James B. Eſq.

Died.] At Briſtol, full of years and honour, and deeply lamented by his friends, Dr. Peter Renauder, for the ſpace of 40 years a reſident at the Hotwells. He is characteriſed as a ſkilful phyſician, a poliſhed gentleman, and a ready friend to the poor, the ſick, and afflicted.—At Bath, aged 82, Dr. Maclean, fifty years miniſter of the Engliſh church at the Hague, and well known as the tranſlator of Moſheim's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, the author of Letters to Soame Jenyns, of Sermons. As a ſcholar, a gentleman, and divine, he diſplayed uniformly an elegant taſte, an amiable diſpoſition, and an inſtructive example. His ſuperior endowments of mind and heart diffuſed a beneficial influence over the whole of his profeſſional and domeſtic ſphere. Great as was the excellence and utility of his life and character, they were ſurpaſſed by the fortitude which he evinced, and the ſerene tranquillity and happineſs of his mind, in the hour of impending death.—At Shepton Mallett, in his 48th year, Mr. J. Hill, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.—At Chelwood Houſe, near Briſtol, in her 37th year, Mrs. Major, wife of the Rev. Mr. M.—At Ilfracombe, in his 102d year, William Soper, carrier.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Litchfield, G. Shore, Eſq. ſecond ſon of J. S. Eſq. of Loſcoe Grange, near Pontefract, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs C. M. Gordon, fourth daughter of W. A. G. Eſq. of Exeter, Devon.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. Edward Haywood, of the White Hart Inn.—At Tunſtall, in the Potteries, aged 52, Mr. W. Adams, an eminent manufacturer of earthenware.—At Rugeley, in his 80th year, Mr. John Hargrave, of the ſociety of Quakers, and dignified with the character of a truly honeſt man.—The Rev. R. Levett, of Milford, near Stafford.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Capt. D. Watling, of the ſecond Weſt India regiment, to Miſs L. Browne, of Carleton, ſiſter to Mr. W. B. of Bury.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of Mr. J. maſter of the Chaiſe and Pair public houſe. It is rather ſingular that ſhe was born, married, and buried, on Chriſtmas Day.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chilham, the Rev. Rich. Mant, late Fellow of Oriel College, Cambridge, to Mrs. Woods, of Petersfield, Hants.—At Brighton, Mr. R. Young, to Miſs S. Martin, of Portſmouth.—At Chicheſter, Mr. Hobbs, to Miſs S. Bryan.

Died.] At Lewes, aged 72, H. Shelley, Eſq. father of the repreſentative in parliament for Lewes.—At Wadhurſt, J. Legas, Eſq.—Mrs. Jeſton.—At Chicheſter, Mrs. Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Biſhop of Chicheſter, and wife of Capt. F. of the 39th regt. of infantry.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Sutton Coldfield, Ch. Kemp, Eſq. of Dudley, to Miſs Shaw.—At Tamworth, Mr. Barnet, ſurgeon, to Miſs M. Moore, of Thorpe Conſtantine, county of Stafford.—At Birmingham, Mr. G. Bragg, jeweller, to Miſs Woodall.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Jeſton, wife of the Rev. H. J. Rector of Avon Daſſett.—At Hanſworth, Miſs Wallis, eldeſt daughter of W. W. Eſq. of Birmingham. — At Cadiz, in Spain, of the epidemic diſtemper, aged 26, Mr. John Welſh, ſecond ſon of J. W. Eſq. of Bourn Brook, near Birmingham; a gentleman of ſuperior abilities, and much reſpected.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Bolton, in the pariſh of Morland, in this county, Mr. Richard Elliotſon, of Winſtow, to Miſs E. Swainſon, of Bewley Caſtle.

Died.] At Kendal, aged 72, Mr. R. Atkinſon, dyer.—Aged 65, Mr. W. Smith.—Aged 48, W. Stephenſon Preſton, Eſq. of Warcop Hall, near Brough, one of the Juſtices of Peace for this county. He was generally reſpected as a truly worthy character.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Malmſbury, Miſs Strong, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Henry S. Vicar.—At Newton Poppleford, Mr. H. Reed, one of the proprietors of the worſted mill factory there, and formerly a merchant in the city of Exeter.—At Cerne, Mr. T. Trowbridge, ſon of Mr. T. ſurgeon.—At Newland, in this county, at the ſeat of his nephew, Sir Edw. Smyth, Bart.—Matthew Dodſworth, Eſq. of Cooke Hall, county of York, brother to the Rev. Dr. Dodſworth, Treaſurer of Saliſbury Cathedral.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Stanford Court, near the Hundred Houſe, in this county, aged 66, Sir Edward Winnington, Bart. M.P. for the borough of Droitwich. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtate by his ſon, Thomas W. Eſq. a Capt. in the army. The family is of great antiquity in Cheſhire. In the reign of Edward I, in the year 1275, they were lords of the manor of Winnington, near Nantwich, where they continued to reſide until the beginning of the laſt century, and where they

intermarried with the principal families in that county. The late baronet was married to Anne, aunt to the preſent Lord Foley.—At his ſeat at Sketchley, near Worceſter, aged 91, Robt. Berkley, Eſq. a gentleman deſcended of an antient and honourable family. His life was ſpent in the practice of the moral virtues, and he retained the faculties of a richly endowed mind to the laſt.—At Brick Farm, in the pariſh of Leigh, Mrs. Sarah Williams, widow of the late Mr. J. W. of the Peal.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. Staveley, Governor of York Caſtle, to Miſs Beal, late of Dringhouſes.—At Rippon, J. S. Williamſon, Eſq. of Melton Hill, to Miſs Harriſon.—At Wakefield, N. Fowler, Eſq. of Pontefract, to Miſs Burton.—Capt. Copperthwayte, of the firſt regt. of Weſt York Militia, to Miſs Kenyon, of Chapeltown, near Leeds.—At Thiving, Peter Acklam, Eſq. of Beverley, eldeſt ſon of the late Colonel A. to Miſs M. Cowſlip Topham, youngeſt daughter of Major T. of the Wold Cottage, in the Eaſt Riding.

Died.] At Boroughbridge, the Rev. James Wilkinſon, 50 years Vicar of Sheffield, four years Prebendary of Ripon, and two years in the commiſſion of the peace for the North and Weſt Ridings of this county.—At York, aged 21, Capt. Fr. Clark, of the 7th regt. of foot.—At Sheffield, Mr. W. Evans, attorney.—At Leeds, Mrs. Hall, wife of H. H. Eſq. Alderman.—Mr. Jervas Storr, of the ſociety of Quakers; a truly good and excellent man, who, with an income amounting to ſeveral hundred pounds per ann. never exceeded 30*l* a year in what related to his perſonal expences: the ſurplus he beſtowed upon the poor, not through the interpoſition of others, but with his own hands, condeſcendingly adminiſtering to their neceſſities. For this purpoſe he preſcribed to himſelf weekly circuits of ſeveral miles in extent through the circumjacent villages, where he explored various ſcenes of miſery, calmly inveſtigated the condition and circumſtances of the neceſſitous, adminiſtering advice, and furniſhing bedding, cloathing, and money, in the kindeſt manner, and with the moſt judicious attention. During his laſt illneſs, he expreſſed a firm perſuaſion that the Divine Power and Providence would ſtimulate others, in caſe of his removal, to alleviate the diſtreſſes of his fellow creatures. His ſpare habit of body, his venerable grey locks, his plain and rather coarſe apparel, with the ſerious, religious caſt of his countenance, and indeed his general appearance, produced in beholders the idea of one of the antient prophets. The period and extent of his good deeds will be long and deeply lamented, and moſt pungently felt.—At Pocklington, aged 54, the Rev. R. C. Plummer. He was travelling on horſeback, between Market-weighton and Beverley, when he was ſuddenly taken ill (of the gout in his ſtomach, as is ſuppoſed), and, being conveyed back again to Weighton, he expired at the inſtant of entering the inn, without a ſigh, but perfectly ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution. His remains were moſt reſpectfully attended to the grave by the Pocklington volunteers, amidſt a numerous concourſe of the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood.—At Pontefract, aged 90, Colonel Ramſden, diſtinguiſhed by a union of the qualities that adorn the gentleman and the Chriſtian. His various well applied charities bear ample teſtimony to the ſuperior excellence of his moral character.—At Appleton le Street, near Malton, aged 53, Mrs. Hebden, relict of the late G. H. Eſq. a lady of a cheerful diſpoſition, and deſervedly indeared to her poor neighbours by her liberality and goodneſs of heart.—At Ferrybridge, Mr. Denton, maſter of the Angel Inn.—At Brandſby, near Eaſingwould, aged 47, Mr. Robt. Wiley, celebrated by his judicious breed of live ſtock, and his very liberal method of cultivating land; nor was he leſs reſpected among his acquaintance for his virtues as a man, than for his ſuperior ſkill as a farmer.

WALES.

Died.] At Carmarthen, Mr. Thomas Boſtock, Sheriff's Officer for the county and borough of Carmarthen, and principal clerk in the office of Mr. Brown, attorney.—At Swanſea, Mrs. Hoare, a widow lady.—In his 60th year, the Rev. Joſiah Rees, of Gellygran, near Neath, in the county of Glamorgan. He was educated at the diſſenting academy at Carmarthen, and was afterwards choſen paſtor of a congregation of diſſenters at Gelly Onen, where he continued till the day of his death, during a period of about 40 years, diſcharging his paſtoral duties in ſuch a manner as to gain univerſal eſteem. His temper was uniformly unruffled and ſerene, and through every viciſſitude of life his countenance wore the "ſmile of bleſt content." His manners were pleaſing, and his converſation remarkably cheerful and entertaining.

SCOTLAND.

The foundation ſtone of the Hunterian

Muſæum, in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, was lately laid in the preſence of the Dean of Faculties, Principal, and Profeſſors of the Univerſity. This building, which is propoſed to be finiſhed in the courſe of the year 1806, is calculated to form a repoſitory for the reception of a valuable collection of coins, medals, paintings, books, manuſcripts, anatomical preparations, and a great variety of curious ſpecimens in all the departments of natural hiſtory. The ingredients which compoſe this ſuperb muſæum were bequeathed to the Univerſity of Glaſgow by the late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, a native of Lanerkſhire, North Britain, who had been educated in the College of Glaſgow, and been employed during great part of his life as phyſician to her majeſty. As this munificent benefaction was principally intended for the inſtruction and improvement of the numerous ſtudents attending Glaſgow College, and particularly for promoting the knowledge of medical ſcience and natural hiſtory, no doubt is entertained that the moſt ſtrenuous exertions will continue to be made to accompliſh the benevolent deſign of the liberal benefactor.

Died.] At St. Andrew's, John Rotherham, M.D. F.R.S. Ed. Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory in that Univerſity. He had diſcharged the duties of his office on the preceding day, and ſpent the evening with his family, apparently in perfect health, but in the morning was found expiring in his bed, when all the efforts of medical ſkill proved ineffectual to afford relief.—At Crayton, in Fifeſhire, David Beatſon, Eſq. of Balbairdie, a young man of ſuperior abilities, and an amiable character. He had early devoted himſelf to the profeſſion of a miniſter of the church of Scotland, and with this view had cultivated, with more than common aſſiduity and ſucceſs, as well the ſtudies more intimately connected with the paſtoral charge, as various other branches of literature, &c.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Dublin, in Merrion Square, I. Mercier, Eſq. of Portarlington, late Lieut. Col. of the 39th reg. of foot.—In Aungier Street, in his 70th year, Lundy Foot, Eſq. one of the Aldermen of the city.—In Dominick Street, aged 92, Mrs. Graham, relict of the late Col. G. of Coolnamie, in the county of Monaghan.—At his ſeat at Ballyvorgill, in the county of Clare, in his 90th year, J. Jevers Wilſon, Eſq.—In Tipperary, J. Power, Eſq. Colonel of the Tipperary Militia, and ſon of John P. Eſq. of that town.—At Rathkeale, G. Leake, ſen. Eſq.—At Plaſſey, near Limerick, the ſeat of Thomas Maunſell, Eſq. in his 79th year, the Rev. William Maunſell, LL.D. and M.R.I.A. &c.—At Derinboy, in King's county, Robert Devereux, Eſq.—At Parſon's Town, King's county, Mrs. James, relict of the late John J. Eſq. of Bruſna, in the ſame county.—In his 127th year, Mr. Robert Macfarland, farmer, of Donyghmore, in the county of Donnegal. He could read the ſmalleſt print without the aid of ſpectacles, till within a few days prior to his death.—At Laymore, near Ballymena, aged 119 years, Mr. William Simpſon, farmer. Only four days before his death he was making the circuit of his farm on foot, apparently in his uſual ſtate of health. He was frequently heard to ſay, that he had been only drunk twice in his life, and that he could not remember a fit of ſickneſs of an hour's duration in all that time. He had the perfect uſe of his underſtanding to the laſt, and diſtinctly remembered the battle of the Boyne.—In Dublin harbour, on board his veſſel, Captain John Huddart, of the Townſhend revenue cutter. He ſtruggled with his infirmities and a declining ſtate of health, and was in the act of performing a public duty, executing an order of Lord Gardner (viz. the conveying Capt. Berry, of the Royal Navy, for Lough Swilly), when he died. He has left a wife and 8 children totally unprovided for.—At St. Valeri, near Bray, aged 79, Mrs. Walker, a lady of a pious, benevolent character, and deplored and lamented as having ever been an ornament and bleſſing to her family and friends.—At Gloves, near Athenree, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 117 years, Mr. Denis Coorobee, of Ballindangin. He retained the uſe and comfortable enjoyment of his faculties to the laſt, and, until the two days prior to his death, had never been afflicted with any complaint or ſickneſs whatever, tooth-ache only excepted. It is remarkable, that about three weeks before his death he was able to walk from his houſe to Galway, and to return the ſame day, a diſtance of 26 miles; and what is ſtill more ſo, he could, to the laſt, read the ſmalleſt print without the help of any glaſſes, and with as much eaſe as a boy of ſixteen. It has been acknowledged, to his honour, that he was a moſt experienced farmer, and a very intelligent man, particularly in all that reſpected the modern improvements in agriculture. Upwards of 70 years ago, he was a very ſucceſsful propagator of that moſt uſeful vegetable the potatoe. He had been married ſeven

times, and, when married to his laſt wife, had long ſince paſſed his grand climacteric, having then attained the age of 93 years. By his different wives, he had a progeny of 48 children, 236 grand-children, 944 great grand-children, and 25 great, great, grand-children; the oldeſt of whom is now four years old, or upwards, and his own youngeſt ſon, by his laſt wife, is about 18 years of age.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In January, 1805, at Paris, aged 80, M. Latude, well known from his having been impriſoned during the term of 35 years in different priſons, the Caſtle of Vincennes, the Baſtille, and the Bicetre. His health had not been in the leaſt impaired during ſuch a long confinement.—On the 4th of Sept. 1804, M. Mechain, the aſtronomer, and member of the firſt claſs of the National Inſtitute, who had been ſent to Spain, by order of the French government, to make geographical and aſtronomical obſervations. He was born at Lyons, Auguſt 16, 1744. On the 18th of Auguſt, 1774, the French Academy approved of his firſt memoir on an eclipſe which he had obſerved at Verſailles on the 11th of April. He then belonged to the Marine Arſenal, in which ſituation he executed a great number of complicated calculations for the improvement of charts. He diſcovered and calculated ſeveral comets, and obtained the prize of the Academy, in the year 1782, on the comet of 1661, the return of which was expected in 1790; and in the ſame year M. Mechain was admitted a member of that learned body. He was afterwards made Editor of the periodical publication intitled *Connoiſſances des Tems;* and ſince the year 1788, that work, it is generally acknowledged, has aſſumed a new degree of perfection: it has been every year enriched with the labours of M. Mechain. In 1792, he was employed in the great work of meaſuring the meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona, in which ſituation he acted in concert with M. Delambre. From this work, when completed, he returned in 1798. In connection with the ſaid work, M. Mechain wiſhed to recognize the ſtations, &c. on the Balearian iſlands, and he ſet out for them in 1803. He had already, with immenſe toils and difficulty, terminated three ſtations, and recognized the whole number requiſite, when he was cut off by a fever which prevails annually on the coaſt of Valencia, which malady is occaſioned by the moraſſes produced by the overflowing of the rivers in that province.—At Leipzig, in Saxony, the celebrated Michael Hubert. He was born at Frontenhauſen, in Bavaria; went to Paris in his youthful years; there became acquainted with ſeveral diſtinguiſhed literary characters, and, during his reſidence there, furniſhed a great number of articles on different ſubjects of German literature for the *Journal Etranger.* In the year 1765, M. Huber was called to the Univerſity of Leipzig, with a view to teach the French language. He there acquired the confidence and particular eſteem of many of the celebrated characters, who, for the ſpace of forty years, have exerciſed a very powerful influence on the literature of Germany. Gellert, Zollikofer, Weiſſe, and Garve, were ranked among his friends. His tranſlations poſſeſs the merit of having proved highly inſtrumental in eſtabliſhing the literary communication that now exiſts between France and Germany. He firſt tranſlated Geſſner's works into the French language, as, likewiſe, many other productions of the German Muſe. To his high talents M. Huber joined ſincerity, good-nature, and a peculiar frankneſs of character and diſpoſition. Few men, perhaps, have lived more happy; few, perhaps, have been more amiable and more beloved.—At Ulm, Huber, one of the moſt celebrated writers in Germany.—At Vienna, in his 79th year, the celebrated muſical compoſer, Haydn.—James Baden, profeſſor of eloquence and the Latin tongue in the Univerſity of Copenhagen. His death is a ſerious loſs to the literary world. He began his connection with that inſtitution in 1779: his labours were not confined to the pupils at the National College; he devoted a great portion of his time to advance the Daniſh language to its higheſt ſtate of improvement; and his tranſlation of Tacitus rivals the original for preciſion, taſte, and purity of diction. He alſo publiſhed a German and Daniſh Dictionary, known to every modern linguiſt. In the latter years of his life he found himſelf inadequate to the active duties of his public ſituation, and retired, but not without an honourable proof of the approbation of the Daniſh government.—At St. Peterſburg, whilſt playing at billiards, Jarnowick, the celebrated performer on the violin.—At Liſbon, Richard Yarford, Eſq.—Aged 72, the Biſhop of Arras, whoſe eminent virtues have long rendered him a primary object of Bonaparte's hatred. His unaffected piety, and truly amiable and gentlemanly manners, obtained for him the reſpect and veneration of all who knew him; and his death is univerſally and ſeriouſly regretted.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JANUARY 1805.

D	H	Baro.	T.out	T.in	H	C	Wind	Weather, &c.	Rain 1,63
1	8	29.99	31	38.5	57	2	ENE 1	. thick upward	
N	2	29.94	34	40	59	h	E 1		
2	8	29.90	37	41	68	f	E 0	: rain	
	2	29.94	40	42.5	70	f	E 0	little rain . drizzly at times	
3	8	30.18	37.5	43	67	f	E 0	very foggy . brighter	
	2	30.22	41.5	44.5	67	f	E 0	. no fog below at night	
4	8	30.24	40	44.5	66	h	SE 1	not cloudy . fine	
	2	30.23	42.5	45.5	62	2	SSE 1	. thick upward at eve	
5	8	30.14	40	45.5	66	f	SSE 0	. not cloudy : cloudy	
	2	30.18	42.5	45.5	65	5	SSE 1	hazy	
6	8	30.09	43	47	66	f	SSE 0	. wind w : not cloudy	
	2	30.12	45	48.5	66	h	W 1	not cloudy . fine . thick upward : little rain	
7	8	29.94	46.5	48.5	66	5	S 2	hazy . chiefly drizzly or gentle rain	
	2	29.99	47.5	50	63	5	WNW 1	hazy . fine eve . cloudlefs	
8	8	30.58	35	47	60	f	WNW 1	not cloudy	
	2	30.57	41.5	48.5	60	1	WNW 1	hazy	
9	8	30.50	35	46	63	f	SW 0	. more foggy	
	2	30.46	41	48	65	f	SW 0		
10	8	30.35	29.5	40.5	64	f	N 1	. drizzly at times	
	2	30.23	31.5	42	65	f	N 1	. drizzly at times in the night	
11	8	30.09	33.5	41.5	65	f	N 0	drizzly at times	
	2	30.01	33.5	42.5	64	h	N 1		
12	8	29.71	29	39.5	63	h	E 1		
	2	29.55	32.5	40	63	h	E 1	. little fnow fleet and rain : more wind	
13	8	29.28	39	43	63	5	ESE 2	. little rain : fine	
	2	29.10	42.5	44.5	64	4	S 3	. ftormy eve with rain &c. Baro. 28·81 fair and little wind	
14	8	29.06	40	44.5	63	f	SSW 1	not cloudy . fine	
	2	29.20	43.5	46	61	3	S 2	hazy . cloudlefs night	
15	8	29.40	37	44.5	64	f	S 1	not cloudy . thick upward	
F	2	29.58	40.5	45.5	62	h	S 1	. rain . fair . cloudlefs night	
16	8	29.85	39.5	45	63	1	SW 2	hazy . cloudy	
	2	29.82	45.5	48.5	62	5	SW 3	. much rain . fair night and lefs wind : fine	
17	8	29.71	44.5	49	64	1	SW 1	hazy . bright	
	2	29.71	47	50	61	1	SW 1	. little rain but chiefly fine	
18	8	29.85	35.5	46.5	61	2	WSW 1	hazy . foggy . brighter	
	2	29.92	40.5	47	62	3	WSW 1	hazy . little rain . fine . cloudlefs night	
19	8	29.97	34.5	45	61	0	SSW 1	hazy . little cloudy	
	2	29.80	40.5	46	60	4	SSE 2	. more cloudy . chiefly gentle rain	
20	8	29.17	41.5	45.5	66	h	SSE 2	. chiefly rain	
	2	29.05	43	46.5	65	4	SE 1	. more cloudy and little rain : fine	
21	8	29.30	34	45	63	0	S 1	foggy . little cloudy	
	2	29.37	39	46	62	4	NE 2	hazy . rainy eve . fnow	
22	8	29.24	35	43.5	64	h	N 1	. chiefly drizzly and little rain	
	2	29.28	37	45	64	h	NNE 1	. much gentle fnow at eve and night	
23	8	29.30	34.5	42.5	65	h	NNE 1	continual fnow	
	2	29.47	37	43.5	65	h	ENE 1	continual fnow . more wind at night and chiefly fair	
24	8	29.77	32.5	41.5	65	h	NE 3		
	2	29.79	33.5	41.5	62	h	NE 3		
25	8	29.85	33.5	41	62	h	NE 2		
	2	29.87	37.5	42.5	61	5	NE 2	hazy . lefs cloudy night	
26	8	29.91	31	40	59	4	ENE 3	: thick upward	
	2	29.91	32	40.5	58	h	ENE 2	. few flakes of fnow at times	
27	8	29.91	31	40	59	4	NE 2	. fine	
	2	29.76	32.5	40	58	2	NE 1	. cloudy eve : little wet	
28	8	29.75	30.5	39	61	h	ENE 1	. very thick upward and little wet	
	2	29.67	31	40.5	61	h	ENE 1	. fleet at times in the night	
29	8	29.33	32.5	39.5	64	h	E 1	. not cloudy	
	2	29.19	37	41	62	4	E 1	hazy . fnow at eve	
30	8	29.07	35	41	67	f	E 1	. drizzly : gentle rain	
N	2	29.12	38	42.5	67	f	E 1	gentle rain . chiefly fair	
31	8	29.36	36	42	65	f	ENE 2	: little wet and fleet	
	2	29.51	37	42.5	66	h	ENE 2	fleet at times	

PRICES OF STOCKS from JANUARY 26, to FEBRUARY 25, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Princes Street, Bank.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 p. Ct. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols	4 p. Ct.	5 per Cents Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchcq. Bills.
1805													
Jan.													
26	.....	61⅛	61⅛ . 60¾	78⅛	92⅛	...	17⅞	...	...	9¼	188½	.....	par 1s dif.
28	.....	61⅛	61⅛ . 60¾	77⅞	91⅞	100⅝	17⅞	...	...	9¼	188½	.....	.....
29	179	61⅛	61 . 60¾	78⅛	91⅝	100⅝	17⅞	...	60½	9¼	188½	.....	.....
30	K.Chas 1 ft Martyrdom.												
31	179½	61⅜	60¾ . 61	78¼	91⅝	100⅞	17⅞	2¼	60⅜	9⅝	.....	.....	par 2s pm.
Feb.													
1	180	61⅛	61⅛ . 60¾	78⅜	91⅞	100⅞	18	...	60⅝	...	188¼	.....	par 1s pm.
2	Purification of B. V. Mary.												
4	.....	61	60¾ . ⅛	77⅝	91¼	...	17⅞	...	59¾	...	.....	.....	.....
5	179	60⅞	59⅞ . ¼	76⅞	90¾	100⅜	17¼	...	...	9¼	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	59⅞	59½ . ¼	76⅝	90⅝	100⅛	17¼	...	59½	...	.....	.....	.....
7	179	59½	59 . 58⅝	76½	90	100⅛	17⅛	...	58½	9⅛	.....	.....	.....
8	178½	59⅜	58⅞ . 59⅛	76⅛	90	100⅛	17⅛	...	58⅜	...	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	59⅜	58⅞ . 9	77⅛	90⅛	101	17⅛	...	58⅜	9⅛	.....	.....	.....
11	177	59⅛	58⅞ . ¼	76⅞	89⅝	...	17⅛	2¾	58⅛	...	182½	.....	par 1s dif.
12	.....	59⅛	58⅞ . ⅜	76⅝	89¼	101¼	17⅛	...	...	9⅛	182½	.....	.....
13	176½	59⅛	59 . 8⅞	76⅛	89⅜	101⅛	17⅛	...	58⅛	...	182½	.....	1s pm. 1s dif. par
14	.....	59⅛	58⅝ . ⅞	76⅜	89¼	101	17⅛	...	...	...	183¼	.....	.....
15	178	59⅜	58⅝ . 9⅛	76⅝	90	101	17⅛	2¾	58¾	9⅛	.....	.....	.....
16	177½	59⅛	58½ . ⅞	76⅜	89¾	100½	17⅛	...	58⅛	9⅛	184½	.....	.....
18	.....	59⅛	59 . 8⅝	77	90	...	17⅛	2¾	...	9⅛	.....	.....	.....
19	177	59⅛	58⅞ . ½	76⅛	89⅞	100⅛	17⅛	...	...	9⅛	185½	.....	.....
20	Fast Day.												
21	.....	58¾	58⅛ . 7⅛	76½	89⅝	100⅝	17½	...	57⅞	9⅛	184	.....	5s 1s 2s dif.
22	178½	59	58⅛ . ⅜	76⅝	89⅝	100⅜	...	...	58⅛	9⅛	184	.....	1s 2s dif.
23	179¼	59	58⅜ . ⅜	76⅞	90	...	17⅝	2¾	...	9½	184½	.....	.....
25	.....	59	58⅛ . ½	76⅞	90	101	17⅝	2¾	...	...	184	.....	par 1s dif.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended February 16, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Middlesex	100	4	60	0	50	3	32	5
Surrey	109	4	50	0	47	4	31	8
Hertford	88	4	40	6	51	0	30	0
Bedford	96	9	76	0	47	9	27	4
Huntingdon	92	7	.....		50	0	24	0
Northampton	81	8	59	0	47	8	25	0
Rutland	101	6	.....		51	6	24	0
Leicester	88	10	75	4	51	6	26	8
Nottingham	100	10	65	0	57	6	28	3
Derby	92	4	.....		54	6	32	2
Stafford	94	8	.....		58	11	29	10
Salop	86	2	58	10	49	8	27	10
Hereford	85	7	51	2	50	8	27	6
Worcester	85	6	.....		53	2	29	10
Warwick	94	10	.....		56	3	29	8
Wilts	93	8	.....		52	8	29	2
Berks	103	1	.....		48	2	27	9
Oxford	94	10	.....		48	2	26	10
Bucks	99	7	.....		48	0	30	0
Brecon	76	9	48	0	45	7	24	0
Montgomery	81	0	.....		40	0	20	1
Radnor	80	4	.....		48	11	24	11

Average of England & Wales.
Wheat 91s 7d; Rye 57s 8d; Barley 48s 0d; Oats 27s 0d.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Essex	105	0	54	0	50	2	35	0
Kent	108	6	.....		50	0	35	0
Sussex	106	0	.....		48	2	36	0
Suffolk	103	8	.....		49	6	26	10
Cambridge	91	0	.....		46	10	22	2
Norfolk	100	4	.....		46	7	23	4
Lincoln	90	2	63	0	47	9	25	11
York	84	2	65	10	49	4	27	4
Durham	80	0	.....		.....		23	11
Northumberland	87	0	56	0	40	6	26	1
Cumberland	83	7	49	4	38	3	28	0
Westmorland	86	0	51	0	36	2	27	2
Lancaster	90	0	.....		48	1	28	9
Chester	87	11	.....		51	10	29	0
Flint	92	1	.....		.....		28	0
Denbigh	101	11	.....		46	5	25	4
Anglesea	.....		.....		40	0	22	0
Carnarvon	82	8	.....		41	4	21	6
Merioneth	90	0	.....		45	1	25	0
Cardigan	77	1	.....		38	10	20	0
Pembroke	69	1	.....		41	11	19	0
Carmarthen	85	9	.....		45	6	21	1
Glamorgan	81	9	.....		50	10	23	11
Gloucester	88	5	.....		51	11	27	7
Somerset	91	3	.....		52	8	25	4
Monmouth	91	7	.....		51	11	.....	
Devon	94	8	.....		45	2	24	10
Cornwall	86	1	.....		40	10	23	10
Dorset	97	1	.....		51	1	36	2
Hants	105	5	.....		50	10	33	5

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE operation of sowing early spring corn is now at its height in the country, but the low lands have been generally in too moist a state, and consequently in very indifferent tilth: had the late dry weather continued, its benefits would have been immense. On the whole, the bean sowing will be backward. Turnips, although partially injured by the changes of the weather, have proved an extraordinary crop both in quantity and quality, as have also potatoes, most fortunately for the labouring classes, during the present high price of bread. All cattle food has been particularly plentiful, and good: clover, coleseed, rye, are good plants, and promise well for spring feed, but the winter tares have been on some soils injured. No fault is found with the wheats, which generally look healthy. The accounts of the old stock of wheat are very gloomy from many quarters, most particularly from Rochford and Dengy, hundreds on the coast of Essex, perhaps the best wheat district in Britain. They say, their last crop of wheat fell considerably short of half the usual average, and that they have but little on hand. Threshing this, has cost them from 5*s* to 8*s* per quarter. The accounts of last crop from Scotland have been remarkably favourable of late; and we believe that country has been so fortunate last year, as to produce a surplus of wheat above its consumption. The constant and gradual importations have served to keep the markets in London below any alarming height; and at present there is a great quantity on sale, which will be increased on the opening of the Baltic.

Cattle, as usual, in vast and sufficient quantities, and meat at a high price, the consequence of providing the vast force on foot both by sea and land. Extraordinary supplies of beef and mutton are looked for this spring from Lincolnshire and Norfolk; in the latter county, they have been held back hitherto, the turnips and other feed turning out so abundant. Beef at Smithfield (sink offal) 4*s* 6*d* to 6*s* per stone. Mutton lower. Good Down mutton from 3*s* 8*d* to 4*s* 4*d*. Best pork 5*s* 6*d*.

Middlesex, February 22, 1805.

BILL of MORTALITY from January 19 to February 19, 1805.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.		Between					
Males 728	1369	Males 596	1166		2 and 5 .	112	50 and 60 .	110
Females 641		Females 570			5 and 10 .	40	60 and 70 .	89
Whereof have died under 2 years old 335					10 and 20 .	38	70 and 80 .	55
					20 and 30 .	87	80 and 90 .	31
Peck Loaf 5s 3d, 5s 5d, 5s 4d, 5s 4d.					30 and 40 .	132	90 and 100,	8
Salt 14s per Buſhel; 3¼d per lb.					40 and 50 .	129		

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS, January 22 to February 23, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ABBOT J. Ipſwich, ſhopkeeper (Walker, Exchequer-office, Lincolns-inn)...Allingham B. Berwick-ſtr. Soho, picture dealer (Becket, Broad-ſtr. Golden-ſq.)..Ainſworth G. Warrington, Lancaſhire, copperſmith (Rawlinſon, Liverpool)...Arrowſmith Jas. Richmond, Yorkſhire, upholſterer (Macfarlain, Richmond).

Bigwood J. Baſinghall-ſtreet, warehouſeman (Field, Cheapſide)...Bell Michael, Monkgate, York, oil merchant (Munby, York) ...Buckley W. Vauxhall-road, merchant (Nelſon, Maddox-ſtr.)...Barlow Jas. Monmouth-ſtr. tallow chandler (Blakelock, Elmcourt, Temple)...Boulton G. Prickler's Hill, Eaſt Barnet, Herts, farmer (Wright and Co. Chancery-lane).....Booth Banks, Salford, Lancaſhire, merchant (Cheſhyre and Co. Manchester)...Bryans Joſeph, Little Britain, dealer (Godmond, Creſcent, Bridge-ſtr.)...Barker Wm. Strand, linen draper (Maddock and Co. Lincolns-inn New-ſq.) .....Barrow G. Hanforth, Cheſter, ſwailer (Holland, Manchester)...Byrne G. Exeter-ſtr. Chelſea, hat maker (Parker and Co. Eſſex-ſtr. Strand)...Baſs John, Woodford, Eſſex, victualler (Martin, Vintners-hall, Thames-ſtr.)...Bell John, Old City Chambers, wine merchant (Swain and Co. Old Jewry)...Burke Joſ. Cannon-ſtr. merchant (Flaſhman, Ely-place)...Brownſon B. Parwich, Derbyſhire, dealer (Barbor and Co. Fetter-lane)...Bond R. Worceſter, patten maker (Allen, Sidbury)....Barrett Thos. Kennington Green, ſtock broker (Bousfield, Bouverie-ſtr.)...Butharoyd Jonathan, Manchester, wheelwright (Creſwell, Manchester).

Cooper J. the younger, Tower-hill, merchant (Pullen, Fore-ſtr.)...Check H. Richmond, Surry, linen draper (Tilbury and Co. Bedford-row)...Chapman N. W. Mellor, and R. Mellor, Stockport, Cheſhire, cotton manufacturers (Cinlaw and Co. Macclesfield)... Cornwell W. King David's Fort, St. George in the Eaſt, ropemaker (Finchett, Preſcott-ſtr. Goodmans-fields)...Coxeter J. Witney, Oxfordſhire, and Newbury, Berkſhire, blanket manufacturer (Mangnall, Warwick-ſquare).

Denman G. F. Strand, jeweller (Pullen, Fore-ſtr.)...Dixon E. Grewelthorpe, Yorkſhire, butcher (Harriſon and Co. Ripon)...Daviſon A. Cheſter, wine merchant (Royle, Cheſter)...Davies D. Cheſter, cheeſemonger (Jones, Cheſter)...Dennett G. Grays-inn-lane, cowkeeper (Darby, Grays-inn)...Dewdeney B. ſen. Linkfield-ſtr. Reigate, Surry, horſe dealer (Burt, Reigate)...Day E. Collingborne Ducis, Wiltſhire, farmer (Deadman, Pewſey, Wiltſhire).

Enock Wm. Southmolton-ſtr. Oxford-road, tailor (Taylor, Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare)...Evans J. Blackman-ſtr. Borough, linen draper (Taylor, Mortimer-ſtr.)..... Eſtlin N. Hinckley, Leiceſterſhire, hoſier (Jervis, Hinckley)...Evans W. M. Mark-lane, broker (Mayhew, Lower James-ſtr. Golden-ſquare).

Fell Iſaac, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, tobacconiſt (Donkin, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne).....Fournes R. late of Gainſborough, Lincoln, iron founder (Walier, Cheſterfield)...Fiſher E. Manchester, common brewer (Nabb, Manchester)...Farmer T. B. Rotherhithe, carpenter (Pringle and Co. Greville-ſtr. Hatton garden)...Franck G. Blackman-ſtr. Borough, wine merchant (Wilſon, Devonſhire-ſtr. Biſhopſgate-ſtr.)....Fitton E. Bolton-on-the-Moors, Lancaſhire, milliner (Eyre, Furnivals-inn).

Gilbert J. Briſtol, merchant (Stephens, Briſtol)...Gooch T. and Jas. Jackman, Exeter, hoſiers (Turner, Exeter).....Goodyear Wm. Shepheard-ſtr. Oxford-ſtr. bricklayer (Fothergill and Co. Old Broad-ſtr.)...Gayford R. jun. Dunwich, Suffolk, ſhopkeeper (Mitchell, Saxmundham).

Hawkins B. Birmingham, merchant (Burriſh and Co. Birmingham)..... Hoare P. Brockham Green, Surry, ſhopkeeper (Broad, Union-ſtreet, Southwark).....Hoggray J. Leather-lane, victualler (Hodgſon, Clements-inn).....Hooper R. Bath, milliner (Berry, Walbrook)...Hynes M. Liverpool, dealer (Orred, Exchange Alley, Liverpool).

Jackſon J. Liverpool, Lancaſhire, merchant (Blackſtock, Liverpool)...Judin F. otherwiſe F. Irvin, of Judin, Hatton-garden, merchant (Gregſon, Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtr.)...Jones W. Newnham, Glouceſterſhire, drover (Stokes, Chepſtow)...Ingledew S. Huddersfield, York, linen draper (Coupland, Leeds)...Jefferys H. Weymouth, linen draper (Baynton, Briſtol)... Jackſon R. Shoe-lane, Fleet-ſtr. ſmith (Walton, Girdlers-hall).

Kiernan T. Grays inn, ſcrivener (Wimburn

and Co. Chancery-lane)...Kiſs W. D. Birmingham, ſcrivener (Charter, Printers-ſtr. Earl-ſtr.).

Large J. Alleſley, Warwick, dealer (Watts, Kenilworth)...Lindley J. Sheffield, cutler (Sargant, Sheffield)...Lowes R. C. Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, ſhip owner (Unwin, Shadwell).

Moggridge W. Uxbridge, ironmonger (Hedley, Sir Wm. Warren-ſquare, Wapping)... Mayhew J. the younger, Wigmore-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, cabinet maker (Walton, Girdlers-hall, Baſinghall-ſtr.).....Matthew T. Weſt Cowes, ſilverſmith (Blake and Son, Cook's-court, Cary-ſtr.)...Morris R. late of Wigan, Lancaſter, cotton manufacturer (Baron, Wigan)...Mouat D. Liverpool, merchant (Orred, Liverpool)...Mace W. Wimpole-ſtr. fruiterer (Hughes, Croſs-court, Long-acre).

Nixon J. Dukes-place, Pimlico, carpenter (Turner, Featherſtone-buildings, Bedford-row)...Newton John, Birmingham, brazier (Barker and Co. Birmingham).

Olliver Wm. Carnarvon, ſhopkeeper (Orred, Liverpool).

Pennington H. Liverpool, ſcrivener (Staniſtreet and Co. Liverpool)....Page James, Kidderminſter, innkeeper (Hore, Garlick-hill, Cheapſide)...Payne W. Ipſwich, Suffolk, coach and harneſs maker (Bromley and Co. Grays-inn).....Peirce T. Ibbott, Lime-ſtr. merchant (Palmer and Co. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-ſtr.)...Pitt W. Wolverhampton, timber merchant (Price, Wolverhampton).....Pain Alex. Stow-on-the-Wold, Glouceſter, draper (Brookes, Stow-on-the-Wold)A.Potten A. Duke-ſtr. Aldgate, woollen draper (Swan and Co. Fore-ſtr. Cripplegate)...Poole R. Proſpect-place, St. Georges-fields, linen draper (Ruſſell, Lant-ſtr. Southwark).

Richardſon R. Page's Walk, Bermondſey, gluemaker (Mawley, Bell Savage Yard, Ludgate-hill)...Reddell J. H. Weſt Bromwich, Staffordſhire, iron-founder (Bird, Birmingham)...Regnart P. Old Cavendiſh-ſtr. Mary-le-bone, carver and gilder (Carrington, Mount-ſtr. Groſvenor-ſquare).

Sims G. late of Stephen-ſtr. Tottenham-court-road, merchant (Dixon, Naſſau-ſtr. Soho)... Savage J. late of Mancheſter, hoſier...Sargeant J. Ruſſia-court, Milk-ſtr. warehouſeman (M'Michael, Finch lane, Cornhill)... Stevens S. Monmouth, barge owner (Stokes, Chepſtow)...Spencer T. Mancheſter, cotton manufacturer (Partington, Mancheſter).

Taylor J. Chatham, Kent, wine merchant (Tyrrell and Co. Guildhall)...Turner Joſ. Stockport, Cheſhire, cotton ſpinner (Baſnet, Mancheſter)...Thomſon W. Throgmorton-ſtr. ſtock broker (Jopſon, Caſtle-ſtr. Holborn)...Thorp J. Newton, Lancaſhire, and W. W. Paul, jun. Mancheſter, calico printers (Nabb, Mancheſter)...Tabrum R. Shopland, Eſſex, dealer (Tindall, Chelmsford).

Whittle R. Tarleton, Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper (Blakelock, Temple).....Wells J. Cartwright-ſtr. Roſemary-line, victualler (Lewis, Great St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate)...Willacy J. Wm. and Thos. Liverpool, millers (Marrow, Liverpool)...White T. Cheſterfield, Derby, bookſeller (Thomas, Cheſterfield)...Watſon Alex. Liverpool, ſtonemaſon (Bardſwell, Liverpool)...Wright T. Marham, Norfolk, dealer (Fuller, Brandon)... Woolley F. Charles-ſtr. Groſvenor-ſquare, apothecary (Nelſon, Maddox-ſtr. Hanover-ſquare) ... Wells Edward, Oxford, liquor merchant (Morland, Abingdon)...Watkins Maria, late of Wells, Somerſet, milliner (White, Philpot-lane)...Woodcock T. Appleton-in-the Moors, York, corn merchant (Petch, Kirbymoorſide, York)...Wilkinſon G. late of George-ſtr. Hanover-ſquare, ſcrivener (Dawſon, Warwick-ſtr. Golden-ſq.) Williams W. Caſtle-ſtr. Leiceſter-ſquare, oilman (Nelſon, Palſgrave-place, Strand).

DIVIDENDS.

Archer T. Hereford, linen draper, Feb. 28... Agnew J. Groſvenor ſquare, banker, Feb. 23...Ainſworth J. New Sleaford, Lincoln, mercer, March 2.

Bolton J. St. Martin's-lane, upholſterer, Feb. 23...Bird H. M. and B. Savage, Jefferey's-ſquare, merchant, Feb. 2.....Beddine D. Back-lane, St. George's in the Eaſt, ironmonger, March 5...Barron W. Sculcoates, Yorkſhire, grocer, March 7.....Biſhop J. Sheerneſs, ſhopkeeper, Feb. 23...Burke J. F. late of Cannon ſtr. ſhip owner, March 5 ...Beck J. Workington, Cumberland, wine merchant, March 9...Bluck J. H. Lamb's-ſtr Spitalfields, oilman, March 19...Bulgin W. Briſtol, printer, March 19...Biſhop J. Sheerneſs, ſhopkeeper, March 5.

Cheap A. and A. Loughman, New-court, Swithin's-lane, Feb. 16.....Campbell B. Princes ſquare, Ratcliffe-highway, inſurance broker, Feb. 16...Caldwell C. and T. Smyth, Liverpool; and J. Forbes and D. Gregory, London, bankers, March 6..... Cook S. Trowbridge, Wiltſhire, clothier, March 23...Cottle T. Bath, ſoap boiler, April 2...Candliſh M. Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer, March 27...Cawthorn S. York, grocer, March 8...Cramer J. Royal Spa-gardens, Bermondſey, victualler, March 30...Church M. America-ſquare, Minories, merchant, March 26.

Dutton J. Catherine-court, Tower-hill, ſhip broker, Feb. 16...Drimmy R. Great George-ſtr. Minories, tailor, April 9...Dodgſon P. Liverpool, linen draper, April 16...Dubbledemuts Van Dyck P. A. J. Gevers Leuven, and W. A. de Gruiter Vink, Circus, Minories, merchants, May 14.

Eaſto R. Weybread, Suffolk, butcher, Feb. 20...Elliott W. late of Newington Cauſeway, Surry, haberdaſher, March 9...Ellis B. Holt, Norfolk, vintner, March 4.

Forth N. Kirbymoorſide, York, druggiſt, March 4...Fowler J. Borough of Bewdley, Worceſter, printer, Feb. 25...Fraſer G. and A. Bow Church-yard, warehouſemen, Mar. 2...Fowkes J. Buſh-lane, wine merchant,

March 9...Fiſher G. White Hart-yard, Drury-lane, woollen draper.....Field W. and G. Old Swan Stairs, Upper Thames-ſtreet, merchants, March 5.....Fozard J. the elder, Letitia, and T. the younger, Park-lane, Piccadilly, ſtable keepers, March 9... Frafer J. Charles-ſtr. Middleſex Hoſpital, upholſterer, March 2...Featherſtone J. Tunbridge, Kent, ſhopkeeper, March 23.

Gardiner W. Coventry, ſilkman, Feb. 19... Green J. Reading, mealman, Feb. 18... Gamble T. the younger, Leiceſter, woolcomber, March 5.

Hindley R. Salford, Lancaſter, wine merchant, Feb. 26...Harriſon E. Eaſingwould, York, woollen draper, Feb. 28...Houlding J. and J. W. Sowerby, Liverpool, merchants, Feb. 26...Hodgſon J. Birmingham, merchant, March 4...Hook J. Bermondſey-ſtr. Surry, leather dreſſer, May 14...Hopkins S. Leeds, merchant, March 4...Hewlett W. and W. Pember, Briſtol, dealers, March 5...Heſketh G. P. Manchester, grocer, March 6...Hope H. Liverpool, woollen draper, March 11.

Jolly N. Woodſtock-ſtr. Oxford-ſtr. warehouſeman, March 9...Inglis J. Billiter-ſq. merchant, Mar. 9....James J. the elder, Nottingham, cotton ſpinner, March 16.

Knight W. Tunbridge Wells, banker, Feb. 23...King T. P. Weſt Cowes, Iſle of Wight, linen draper, March 5.

Lichigaray S. and M. Dunsford, Baſinghall-ſtr. dealers, Mar. 2...Lichigaray S. Baſinghall-ſtr. dealer, Feb. 19...Loughman A. New court, Swithins-lane, merchant, Feb. 16...Lovly T. J. late of Piccadilly, haberdaſher, Feb. 23....Lewis J. Old Jewry, warehouſeman, Feb. 5...Lowe R. Kinderton, Cheſter, miller, Mar. 4...Levington T. St. Catherine, Tower, ſlopſeller, Ap. 9 ...Lacey J. Curſitor ſtr. braſs founder, Mar. 19.....Leſter J. Barbican, coal merchant, April 6.

Millburn E. C. J. Hallowell, and T. Walmſley, North Shields, Northumberland, ſhipbuilders, Feb. 16.....Metcalf S. and J. Golden-leg-court, Cheapſide, hoſiers, Feb. 16...Meallin W. L. Manchester-ſtr. Manchester-ſq. ſurgeon, Feb. 16...Molley J. Huddersfield, Yorkſhire, woolſtapler, Feb. 27...Maſon M. the younger, Huddersfield, woolſtapler, March 2....Manning J. T. Heaviſide, and T. Boreman, Barge-yard, Bucklerſbury, Manchester warehouſemen, Feb. 21.

Neale P. Thornaugh-ſtr. Bedford-ſq. mariner, Feb. 16...Nixon E. Manchester, merchant, Feb. 26...Nixon J. Lawrence-lane, merchant, March 9.....Neale P. Thornaugh-ſtr. Bedford-ſquare, mariner, April 10...Newton J. Oldham, Lancaſhire, innkeeper, March 11.

Partington J. Fen-court, Fenchurch-ſtreet, merchant, Feb. 16...Pizey H. Sun-ſtr. Biſhopſgate-ſtr. baker, Feb. 23...Portal J. Biſhopſgate-ſtr. linen-draper, March 2..... Pink W. and John Birch, Charles ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſq. tailors, Mar. 2...Peach R. late of Wakefield, Yorkſhire, woolſtapler, March 7...Partington J. Fen-court, Fenchurch-ſtr. merchant, March 2.

Row T. Bath, butcher, April 10...Robinſon S. Sheffield, ſciſſarſmith, Mar. 2...Richardſon S. Blackburn, Lancaſh. grocer, Mar. 5 ....Richardſon J. Penrith, Cumberland, ironmonger, March 21...Rich J. S. and J. Heapy, Aldermanbury, Blackwell-hall factors, April 27.

Steil J. Liverpool, liquor merchant, Feb. 16 ...Shaw J. Tongue with Haugh, Lancaſhire, whitſter, Feb. 19...Sewell W. Falcon-ſq. merchant, Feb. 23...Seager S. Birmingham, grocer, Feb. 25...Sawyer J. Tenterden, Kent, grazier, April 5...Sutton E. Liverpool, ſoap boiler, March 11...Stanley C. Durham, ſtationer, March 13...Smith T. Manchester, calico printer, March 14.

Timmings J. Stewart-ſtr. Spitalfields, ſilk broker, Feb. 23...Towle T. and J. Jackſon, Newgate-ſtr. haberdaſhers, April 30... Tanner R. Birmingham, upholder, Mar. 30.

Van Dyck P. D. A. G. Gevers Leuven, and W. A. de Gruiter Vink, Minories, merchants, Feb. 19.

Watts J. Aldgate High-ſtr. tinplate worker, Feb. 23...Wells J. and W. Noble-ſtr. mercers, Feb. 23...Wigzell J. Bowling-green-lane, carpenter, March 9.....Williams J. Haverfordweſt, Pembrokeſhire, ſhopkeeper, Mar. 11...Woodall J. Picket Haw, Cumberland, hatter, Mar. 5...Waller J. M. and M. Hightown, Yorkſhire, merchants, Mar. 1...Wells J. and T. Smith, Leadenhall-ſtr. hatters, Mar. 5...Whitaker J. Haſlingden, Lancaſhire, grocer, Mar. 5...Walford J. Pall Mall, haberdaſher, Mar. 16...Williams W. Dean-ſtr. Holborn, carpenter, Mar. 30...Woodbridge S. New Brentford, Middleſex, ſtationer, March 23.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"OBSERVATIONS on the Purſuits of Literature," *as offered by our* Oxford Correſpondent, *will be received with thanks.*

We believe we ſhall be able to comply with the requeſt of Gaunt Notegore *in every particular.*

We beg to inform our Correſpondent, "A Contributor of Relicks," *that his firſt fragment, a poem, is come to hand. What ſhall we think of its faults? May we ſay* abundat dulcibus vitiis? *It would certainly be thought* too free *a tranſlation for the fair part of our readers. If the tranſlator would ſend us the two other fragments, and allow us to check the pruriency of the deſcription, ſhould it be deemed neceſſary, we ſhall feel obliged by his favours, one of which he will ſee inſerted in this Number.*